The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 11,425 - VOL. LXX. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this Journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s. per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office after half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning, excepting on Saturdays, when they will be taken till 11 p.m.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

January 1, 1874.

BIRTHS.

IVE.—December 24, at her residence, Quartz Ridge, Mrs. John E. Ive, of a daughter.

REDGATE.—December 26, at her residence, Glen Innes, the wife of S. Bowler Redgate, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

M'LACHLAN—CLULOW.—September 30, by Rev. T. Johnson, Archibald A. M'Lachlan, fourth son of the late Hugh M'Lachlan, to Mary, eldest daughter of James Clulow, late of Manchester, England.

PETERSEN—RICHTERS.—December 24, at the German Church, Macquarie-street, by the Rev. G. W. Werner, John Richard Petersen, Esq., of Sonderburg, Schleswig, to Johanna Richters, of Bremen, cousin to Mrs. R. Schuette, College-street.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—December 29, at 374, George-street, Wilhelmina, the infant daughter of William and Annie Anderson, aged 1 year.

BIRD.—December 28, accidentally killed, Mr. Joseph Bird, marble mason, of 28, Riley-place, Crown-street, Surry Hills, aged 49 years, leaving a widow and six children.

DIBDEN.—December 29, at her parents' residence, No. 191, Harrington-street, Charlotte Catherine, the dearly beloved wife of Frederick E. Dibden, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Keefe, leaving a husband and six children and a numerous circle of friends to mourn their loss, aged 41 years. *Requiescat in pace.*

DOBBIE.—December 27, at his residence, No. 3, Railway-place, William Archibald, only son of Andrew and Hannah Dobbie, aged 11 months and 12 days.

GOODMAN.—December 29, at 6.30 p.m., at the Synagogue Chambers, Lizzie, third daughter of Simon Goodman, in her 19th year.

HITCH.—December 15, at Burrowa, of fever, Elizabeth Emily Hitch, aged 1 year and 8 months.

HORNIG.—December 29, at Ashfield, Alexander Ludwig, the youngest and beloved son of William and Margaret Hornig, aged 4 months and 3 weeks.

JARMAN.—December 28, at her residence, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock, Mrs. Phoebe Annet Jarman, aged 38, leaving a loving husband and three children to mourn their loss.

M'INTYRE.—December 29, at her parents' residence, West End Hotel, Bathurst-street, Margaret Jane, the beloved and only child of Alexander and Jane M'Intyre, aged 3 years and 4 months.

SHORT.—September 25, at her residence, Liskeard, Cornwall, England, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Short, Esq., aged 93 years, and beloved mother of William Short, Esq., of Dixon-street, Sydney.

SHIPPING.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE, via BRISBANE, Northern QUEENSLAND PORTS, TORRES STRAITS, JAVA, and SINGAPORE, to EUROPE, INDIA, and CHINA.
The Company's steamship
NORMANBY,
1000 tons,
Thomas Park, commander,
under contract with the Queensland Government, will be despatched for
BRISBANE,
on FRIDAY, 1st January, at 5 p.m.,
taking Mails, Goods, and Passengers, for the above port, and also for Keppel Bay, Bowen, Townsville, Somerset, Batavia, Singapore, and Hongkong.
The facilities for passengers by this route getting on to any of the European or Eastern ports, are as follows:—
To Europe: Mail steamers weekly, and frequent other opportunities.
To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon: Mail steamers weekly.
To Calcutta: Fortnightly.
To Manila: Fortnightly, in connection with French Mail steamer from Europe.
Full particulars as to rates of freight and passage-money, may be obtained on application at the office of the Company, 392, George-street.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S splendid screw steamship
CITY OF MELBOURNE,
J. W. Brown, commander,
will be dispatched from this port for
SAN FRANCISCO,
(with her Majesty's mails), on SATURDAY, the 16th January, at noon, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation this steamship possesses.
The CITY OF MELBOURNE will go through to San Francisco without transhipment, and therefore offers special advantages to passengers.
For rates of passage, and all information connected with the above, apply at this office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1875, at 9 p.m., and every TUESDAY, at 9 p.m., leaving GRAFTON on SATURDAY, at 8 a.m., weather permitting.
To MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1875, at 9 p.m., and EVERY MONDAY, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.
To PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA, on or about the 4th January, 1875.
To TAREE, MANNING RIVER direct.—The DIAMANTINA, MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m.
Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.
Sussex-street. JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS TO and FROM NEWCASTLE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In return for the liberal patronage afforded the steamship KEMBLA by the travelling public since she commenced running, the proprietor has determined to offer every facility to parties visiting the Hunter River district during the holidays.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 21 DAYS.
The SPLENDID STEAMSHIP KEMBLA,
G. Budd, commander,
renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea.
FARES.
Return Tickets, Saloon, 10s
Ditto, Steerage, 5s.
Return tickets available by any trip of this steamer from THURSDAY, 17th December, 1874, until THURSDAY, 7th January, 1875, inclusive.
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
Agent for Sydney, P. MACGREGOR, Patent Slip Wharf.
Agent for Newcastle, H. F. CROSS.
For hours of starting see general advertisement.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.
This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF),
between King and Erskine streets,
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
" SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED, by this steamer.
Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days,
Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor;
or P. MACGREGOR, Agent.
Offices, Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 5th JANUARY, at 6 a.m.
Saloon, £4 4s.; Return ticket (available four months), £6 10s.; steerage, £3 10s.
T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Friday, 9.15 a.m. and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday, 8th January.
Excursion RETURN TICKETS issued at SINGLE FARES to any of the above ports, available to the 5th January.
No charge for meals on board.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR EXCURSIONS.
Return tickets at SINGLE FARES for both cabin and steerage passengers will be issued by the various steamers of this Company, available to the 5th January, 1875.
For hours of starting, see daily advertisement.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE STEAMERS.
Emu and Pelican daily.
Fifteen Miles for One Shilling.
FROM KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5, p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Private Picnic parties can be landed at Fern Bay Picnic Grounds, and called for on return.
There is also a good paddock at Parramatta for the use of picnic parties—FREE to passengers by the steamers.
Omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey excursionists to and from the steamer and the Park. Fare, 3d.
Steamers and Steam Launches for hire, at moderate rates, at any hour.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS.
Fifteen Miles for One Shilling. Return, 1s 6d; children, return, 6d.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
The EMU, PELICAN, and ADELAIDE will ply from King-street at 7, 9.15, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 7, and 11 p.m.; from Parramatta at 7, 9, 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, 7 p.m.
calling at
Balmain, Bifoels, Hunter's Hill, Gladesville, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Parramatta.
Fares to Hunter's Hill:—1st class, 9d; return, 1s. 2nd class, 6d; return, 9d.
To Parramatta.—1st class, 1s 6d; return, 2s 6d. 2nd class, 1s; return, 1s 6d.
N.B.—Fine enclosed grass paddocks, with shade and water for Picnic Parties (free to passengers by steamer), adjoin the new wharf at Parramatta.
Omnibuses attend the steamers to convey passengers to and from the steamers and Parramatta Park; fare, 3d.

STEAMER from HUNTER'S HILL TO-NIGHT, at 9.30, instead of 7.5.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 8, the MORPETH.
FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
SUNDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
TUESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
FRIDAY EVENING, at 7, the MORPETH.
MONDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
TUESDAY EVENING, at 7, the MORPETH.
Return tickets available for fourteen days.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.—City of Melbourne, Saturday, 16th January, at NOON.
TO HONOLULU, via AUCKLAND.—City of Melbourne, Saturday, 16th January, at NOON.
TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, Friday, 8th January, at 4.30 p.m.; and City of Melbourne, Saturday, 16th January, at NOON.
TO FIJI via NEW CALEDONIA.—Wentworth, on or about Tuesday, 12th January, at 4.30 p.m.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Saturday, at noon. FARES: Saloon, at current rates.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara (FOR PASSENGERS AND CARGO), to-night, Wednesday, at 11. (FREIGHT PAYABLE IN SYDNEY.)
TO BRISBANE.—James Paterson, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH via BRISBANE.—James Paterson, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.
TO PORT DENISON.—Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO CLEVELAND BAY.—Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 5.
TO COOKTOWN (ENDEAVOUR RIVER).—Florence Irving, Monday afternoon, at 5.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO AND FROM NEWCASTLE.—During the Christmas and New Year Holidays, the A. S. N. Company will issue
EXCURSION TICKETS
from Sydney to Newcastle, and vice versa,
AT A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY,
viz.,
Saloon—Return ticket .. 10s
Steerage—Return ticket .. 5s.
Available by any of this Company's steamers from the 19th December, until Thursday, the 9th January, 1875.
The COLLAROY will leave here on New Year's Eve, and the
MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
COONANBARA, W. Adams, commander,
will return from Newcastle on New Year's Eve on arrival of the special night train, instead of New Year's morning.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO LEVUKA, FIJI, CALLING AT NEW CALEDONIA.
NOTICE.
The A. S. N. CO., having arranged to open steam communication with the NEW COLONY OF FIJI, will despatch their magnificent steamship
WENTWORTH
to Levuka and Noumea, on or about TUESDAY, 12th January, at 4.30 p.m.
For particulars as to freight, passage, and all information connected with the above, apply at this office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sydney,
23rd December, 1874.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN (Endeavour River),
via
BRISBANE
ROCKHAMPTON
PORT DENISON, and
CLEVELAND BAY.
At the special request of passengers.
The A. S. N. Co.'s magnificent steamship
FLORENCE IRVING, 1090 tons,
R. M. PHILLIPS, commander,
will be dispatched for the above ports on MONDAY next, at 5 p.m. (instead of 12th January, as previously advertised).
The attention of passengers and shippers of horses or stock is particularly directed to the superior and well ventilated accommodation this fine steamer possesses.
For rates of fares, freight, &c., and all information connected with the above, apply at this Company's Office.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intends despatching the steamers YOU YANGS, or DANDENONG,
every Friday;
MACEDON, or BARRABOOL,
every Tuesday.
Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.
The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.
WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne Steamship Company will despatch the
DANDENONG (s.), 860 tons,
John Foster, commander,
on THURSDAY, December 31, at 12 noon.
For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The
S. S. MACEDON,
on SATURDAY, January 2nd, at 3 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 5s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER.—The new screw steamer BLACKWALL will leave Victoria Wharf, at noon, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, taking passengers and cargo to all places below Taree.
For freight, &c., apply on board.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Master.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS.—Late trip on New Year's Eve, from Manly, 5.45; Sydney, 11 p.m.

STEAM TO WELLINGTON AND DUNEDIN.—S. S. EASBY, 2400 tons burthen,
A. Kennedy, commander,
having very superior accommodation for passengers, and room for 500 tons dead weight and measurement goods, WILL SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, 30th INSTANT, AT NOON.
Cargo to be sent down at once, to Cosmopolitan Wharf, and Bills of Lading sent in for signature.
All accounts to be sent in duplicate at 10 a.m., on Wednesday.
For freight or passage apply to
FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

STEAM TO BRISBANE.—The magnificent steamship
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons burthen, now at Grafton Wharf, will be dispatched for above port on WEDNESDAY, 6th January.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO ROCKHAMPTON AND TOWNSVILLE, via BRISBANE.—The magnificent steamship
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons burthen, now at Grafton Wharf, will be dispatched for above ports on WEDNESDAY, 6th January.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO COOKTOWN, via BRISBANE, ROCKHAMPTON, and TOWNSVILLE.
Diggers, read shipping report of the HERALD and EVENING NEWS respecting the trip of Blackbird. All passengers are treated alike. The meals are served in the spacious well-ventilated saloon on deck.
The easy motion of this ship, and the numerous ports of call, make this trip one of pleasure. The
BLACKBIRD,
1000 tons burthen, now at Grafton Wharf, where inspection is invited, will leave for above ports on WEDNESDAY, 6th January.
For freight or passage apply to
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—Leaves Watson's Bay—8, 12, 3.30, 5
" Circular Quay—10 15, 2.15, 4.15
" Woolloomooloo—10.30, 2.30, 5.30.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship
TAUNTON,
A1, 16 years, 688 tons register,
J. M. Cochrane, commander.
This fine vessel will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON, sailing positively JANUARY 6, *for Passengers only*,
The magnificent A1 teak-built clipper ship
THE TWEED,
1745 tons, Wm. Stuart, commander,
having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail as above.
Saloon passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this fine ship.
A *few* state rooms with bathrooms adjoining, are still disengaged.
A limited number of second-class berths are open for engagement.
An experienced SURGEON accompanies the ship.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain STUART, on board, at Circular Quay; or to DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—SHAW, SAVILL, and CO.'S Line of Packets.—The iron clipper ship
ZEALANDIA,
1116 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyds,
Geo. Sellars, commander,
will be dispatched as above, for the May Sales, and having a large portion of her cargo engaged, shippers can rely on quick dispatch.
This magnificent vessel has superior accommodation for passengers in saloon and second cabin, and is now open for the most rigid inspection.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Sellars, on board, Circular Quay; or to
WM. LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange, Agents.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
N.B.—Should sufficient number of passengers book by this ship, an experienced Surgeon will accompany same. A milch cow will also be provided.

FOR LONDON.—The TYBURNIA,
948 tons register,
will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain GOLDER, on board, at Cosmopolitan Wharf; or to
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.
Wool received at J. C. Lloyd and Co.'s Stores.

FOR LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The PARRAMATTA will be dispatched on the 15th February.
Has accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.
Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—To follow the Brucklay Castle.—The favourite passenger ship AGNES ROSE will be dispatched as above.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the accommodation of this fine vessel.
Apply on board to Captain MOIR; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Flood's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
SAMUEL PLIMSOLL,
1444 tons register, R. Boaden, commander, will sail 10th February.
For freight apply to Captain BOADEN; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

MESSRS. GREEN'S PASSENGER SHIPS.—MELBOURNE TO LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The sailing arrangements of these safe and comfortable passenger ships are as follows:—

Ship.	Commander.	Sailing.
SHANNON	F. R. C. Stackpool.	Early in January

Each ship carries a surgeon.
WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Agents, Exchange.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The fine clipper brig
SEA NYMPH
is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, 5, Gresham-street.

FOR NOUMEA.—The favourite clipper schooner,
NOUMEA, Captain J. Scaplehorn,
will sail on SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1875.
For freight or passage apply to
MEYERFELD and CO., 12, Macquarie-place.

FOR TONGA direct.—The clipper schooner TAUFAHAU will sail on THURSDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, Smith's Wharf; or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

FOR PORT MACKAY DIRECT.—The clipper schooner MARY WADLEY, 240 tons, Captain Wadley, being under charter, will sail in a few days.
For light freight or passage apply to R. T. GIBSON, Agent, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—Ketch VICTOR, first fair wind. Apply Market Wharf, for R. N. Sadlier.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—ATALANTA receiving cargo at Lime-street Wharf.

COMMERCE, for RICHMOND RIVER, all parts.—Now receiving cargo at Wright's Wharf, Sussex-street. Sails first fair wind. Freights payable in Sydney.

FOR TUROSS RIVER.—ANNIE BOOKS, THIS DAY, from Victoria Wharf. Langley, 19, Sussex-st.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the schooner TAUFAHAU must be rendered, in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on THURSDAY, or they will not be recognised.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

BARQUE BLENHEIM, from Glasgow.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Viles' Wharf. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after landing. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
MASON, BROTHERS, Agents.
Captain GARNER will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract without his written authority.

SHIP THE TWEED, for LONDON.—ALL ACCOUNTS against the above-named ship must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, on or before noon on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHIP WINDSOR CASTLE, from London.—Consignees of Goods by this vessel are requested to pass Entries for Smith's Wharf AT ONCE. All goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to or loss of cargo after it is landed.
Bills of Lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

STEAM YACHT for HIRE for New Year's Day; carry 60 passengers. J. HALSTEAD, North Shore.

THE Steamer OUR QUEEN can be hired for New Year's Day. M. Dunn, Water Office, Circular Qy.

STEAM LAUNCH for HIRE, on New Year's Day, carrying 100 passengers. Apply King-street Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the CONSTANCA WILSON, Three-masted Schooner, 178 tons register; classed A1 at Lloyd's for 10 years; built at Gloucester in 1867, of English oak, and copper-fastened throughout; fitted with double-topsail yards and wire rigging, has large hatches and two composite houses on deck for officers and crew; sails fast, and is a most suitable vessel for the intercolonial trade. Carrying capacity, 276 tons.
She may be inspected at Smith's Wharf.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain SPENCE, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

FOR SALE, the A1 clipper Barque QUEEN EMMA, 314 tons register, built of oak at Harburg in 1863; was remetalled and overhauled in July, 1873; carries about 500 tons upon a draught of 14 feet; shifts without ballast; is in first-class order, well-found, and in all respects a most desirable vessel, combining great speed with good passenger accommodation, and large carrying capacity upon a light draught of water.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the vessel as she now lies in Newcastle.
For particulars apply to Captain JENKS; or to
BEILBY and SCOTT, Agents.

FOR SALE, One Half (32-64ths) of the ship RESULT, 724 tons register, 1200 tons burthen, shortly expected in Newcastle. The above vessel is in good order throughout, requires proportionately but little ballast, and the share is for sale only to CLOSE a PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT. To any one desirous of owning a profitable and economically worked vessel the above affords a splendid opportunity, [illegible] as trading either to Hongkong and back, or to California thence to Puget Sound, for lumber, back to the colonies, she would prove a most profitable investment. For all particulars apply to
W. LAIDLEY and CO.,
Exchange, Agents.

FOR SALE, a smart SCHOONER, carrying about 100 tons. Apply to E. M. SAYERS, 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the fine new schooner MARY BEVERLY, built at Jervis Bay of the best material, now ready for sea; register, 100 tons; keel, 83 feet; beam, 20. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, the A1 clipper-built barque NAUTILUS 248 tons register, carries 300 tons, length 112 feet, beam 22 feet, and 14 feet depth of hold. Copper-fastened throughout, built of blue gum at Hobart Town in 1872, and only finished in January, 1873.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to the owner, HENRY HOPKINS, 163, Macquarie-street.

TO YACHTSMEN and OTHERS.—For SALE, the Yacht GITANA, just undergone a thorough overhaul, and is now in good order. For inventory and particulars apply to G. L. BORTHWICK, off Campbell-street, Balmain. Inspection invited.

FOR SALE, Light SKIFF, by Reynolds, 19 feet. A. SMITH, boat shed, Miller's Point.

SHIP'S DINGY, centreboard, for SALE. R. FARNETT, 324, George-street.

FOR SALE, a 16-feet Skiff DINGY. Apply to W. DRAKE, Harvey-street, Pyrmont.

LARGE Beche-de-mer BOATS; also Surf Boats' cheap. MACBETH, No. 2, George-street North.

BRISBANE, MORETON BAY.—Steam-tug CHALLENGE, 80 h.p. nom.
(Signal No. 2 at the Peak.)
This well-known and powerful Newcastle tug is now stationed at BRISBANE. Orders for the boat signalled from Cape Moreton at the Pilot Station will be promptly attended to.
J. and G. HARRIS, Agents, Brisbane.

MEETINGS.

SECOND INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—The Fifth Annual General MEETING of this Society will be held at the Society's Offices, Park-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1875, at 8 p.m., to receive the report of the Board for the past year, to elect officers, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Secretary.

UNITED PAINTERS' SOCIETY.—A Quarterly MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to receive Balance Sheet and Auditors' Report, and election of Officers for ensuing quarter. A. Kinseley, sec.

16 GARIBALDI P. A., Pyrmont, meets TO-NIGHT, at half-past 7, instead of Friday.

MASONIC. SYDNEY LODGE OF MARK MASTERS, No. 25, E. C.—Regular MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30
FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, Sec. and Treas.

WINDSOR FIRE.—A MEETING will be held at the Masonic Hall, York-street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, at 3 o'clock, to consider the propriety of raising a Fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Windsor. The chair will be taken by His Excellency the Governor Sir Hercules Robinson.
Citizens of Sydney and colonists generally are respectfully invited to attend.

N. G. I. O. O. F.—Regular Monthly MEETING will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8, in St. James's schoolroom, Elizabeth-street. Election of Officers, &c. Every member requested to attend.
By order of the W. M.
G. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—Free Temperance MEETING, THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Several friends will address the meeting. Pledges given daily by applying to the Secretary, at the Hall.

ENGINE FITTERS and TURNERS' Association. Special MEETING, to-night 7.30. Swan Two Necks.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Burwood.—Divine Service on Thursday night (New Year's Eve), at 10.45.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—A SPECIAL SERVICE will be held, as has been customary, on New Year's Eve, commencing at 10.45 p.m. An address will be delivered by the DEAN.

ST. JOHN'S, ASHFIELD.—Preacher, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Rev. STANLEY MITCHELL.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

EMMA, who walked from Domain to Oxford-street, calling in Woolloomooloo-street on SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th, please leave your address with SPRAGG and ADAMS, 70, Central Oxford-street.

G. W.—Please call at Post Office for Letter, addressed as before.

JAMES DUKE.—Send your Address to Emu Plains or come at once. Your Father wishes to see you.

MR. JAMES ROBERTSON, of Maryborough, will oblige by calling on JOHN FRAZER and CO.

MR. JAMES DOYLE, of Newtown, call at M. A. Hughes and Co., 590, George-street. Important.

MRS. SCHOULEY, late of Parramatta-street, please call on Mrs. JARRETT, Royal Oak, Pyrmont.

MR. DANIEL BRIGGS O'HARA, formerly of Rockhampton, will oblige by sending his address to Mr. CHRISTIE, HERALD Office.

THE PRESTONS, who came out in the LOCHIEL, will oblige by sending address to
Captain GARNER,
Mason, Brothers, Pitt-street.

CHALLENGE.—FRANK S. HEWITT is open to Mr. ROBERT WATSON, of Bessie, or any other Pedestrian in Australia, for £100 or £200 a side, any distance not exceeding half a mile. Match can be made by telegram or letter, addressed to Prince of Wales Hotel, Bourke-street, Melbourne, or to "Beacon," Tattersall's, Sydney.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to YOU ALL.—New Year's Gifts for the Million, ALLEMAIRE'S.

THE newest TOY out, the MAGIC CLOWN, only 1s. At LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, opposite the Markets.

FANCY GOODS, Ornaments, Perfumery, Boxes of Scent. At LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, op. the Markets.

THE KING OF NO-LAND.
A CHRISTMAS TALE, BY FARJEON.
Now appearing in
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
THIS WEEK.

THE HIGHLAND KEEPER'S DAUGHTER.—A copy of this favourite picture will be given as a SUPPLEMENT to
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
on SATURDAY next, 2nd January, 1875.
It is a highly finished drawing on stone, and printed in 8 tints. A purely Sydney production, thus making it acceptable as a
NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY for office wanted; write well, quick at figures. M. Helroyd, 320, George-street.

ACTIVE GIRL, about 15, wanted, for housework; sleep at home. Apply 255, Darlinghurst Road.

A LAD wanted. G. Lane, Staffordshire Warehouse, 511, George-street South.

BOY wanted, at Jesson's Grocery Store, Balmain.

BARMAIDS, Waitresses, Housemaids, Nurses, and G. Servants wanted. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

FIRST-CLASS IRONER; constant employment. Apply 28, Windmill-street, Miller's Point.

GIRL wanted, to do housework. Apply to Mrs. A. J. Cape, 137, Darlinghurst Road.

GENERAL Servant wanted, must be good plain cook & laundress. Mrs. A. J. Cape, 137, Darlinghurst Rd.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Henderson, No. 1, Corben-terrace, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

KITCHEN MAID wanted. Good wages. Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

NURSE GIRL wanted. Mrs. H. Henderson, No. 1, Corben-terrace, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

OFFICE BOY wanted, for a Solicitor's office. 352, George-street, Sydney.

REQUIRED, for very small family, superior General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply 90, Oxford-st.

WANTED, a BOY, who understands horses. Apply John Bennett, Victoria Theatre.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply Commercial Hotel, King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, 2 BOYS, for station; Farming Man, married Couples, Butchers. Brown, labour agent, Pitt-st.

WANTED, active BOY, references required; wages, 10s. Cooper's, news office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY that can ride, to collect orders and deliver meat. J. Kennedy, 77, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply T. Cripps, 556, George-street, opposite Cathedral.

WANTED a respectable BOY. 485, George-street.

WANTED, an Office BOY; must write a good hand. Apply, between 9 and 10 a.m., 90, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY-MESSENGER. Hepson's, 598, George-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. R. Green, 6, Park-street, near George-street.

WANTED a small BOY to deliver milk and be useful. W. Doyle, 58, Albion-street.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to horse-shoeing, for the country. M'Mahon, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a smart, active LAD, for a boot shop. W. J. Osgood, 66, Market-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to collect and deliver orders. Fairall, Bros., butchers, 555, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver papers. William West, news agent, Newtown.

WANTED, a YOUTH that can read and write well. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, for the Cutting Press. T. E. Ellis, 477, George-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH to Milk and Assist on Cart. John Baker, Cleveland-st., Redfern, near Crown st.

WANTED, strong YOUTH, to be generally useful. Riley, Brothers, 167, 169, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a strong NURSEGIRL. Apply after 2 p.m. to Mrs. Cadell, Tarpeian, Potts Point.

WANTED, General SERVANT in small family, at Moore Park. Apply Mr. Iredale, Oxford-street.

WANTED, Girl, about 14, as General SERVANT. 31, Gipps-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to assist in housework. Tower Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, a respectable NURSEGIRL, and BOY to be useful. T. Johnson, George-st. Markets.

WANTED, two respectable GIRLS, to wash in store. J. M. Hasmot, 16, Bridge-street.

WANTED, useful GIRL; good wages. Williams, 49, Sussex-st. North, opposite Barker's, news-agent.

WANTED, a GIRL, for general housework. 589, George-street, near Goulburn-street.

WANTED, Girl, to train as H. and P. Maid, Nurses, G. Servants. Mrs. Shepparde, 102, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Watt, Chester Lodge, Camperdown.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, where there are no children. 183, Castlereagh-street, near King-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and assist in housework. 4, Camborne-ter., Enmore Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to mind baby, and make herself useful. 49, Crown-st., Wmloo.

WANTED, respectable little GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Himmelhoch, 292, Castlereagh-st., nr. Park-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; no washing. Apply 6, Richmond-terrace, from 10 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 501, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply before 1 o'clock, Kelso House, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, Female General SERVANT for Walcett. Glue's labour agency, Pitt-street.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, about 20—three in family. 84, King-street.

WANTED, strong Gen. SERVANT; also, Nursegirl; good wages. 1, Argyle-ter., Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED a good General SERVANT, Irish preferred, wages 10s. Apply 29, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Star and Garter Hotel, King-street, near Pitt-street.

WANTED a General SERVANT. Mrs. William Day, Western Lea, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 22, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, or useful GIRL. 146, Forbes-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, two in family. Star Hotel, corner Crown and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Cosgrove, 212, Brougham-street.

WANTED, a strong Girl, as General SERVANT, no washing or cooking. 141, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, smart, active, young Girl, as GENERAL SERVANT. 71, Whalers' Arms, Gloucester-st.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Chestnut House, Dawes Point.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply 211, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, House and Parlour MAID; good references. Rockley, Elizabeth Bay Road.

WANTED, a Female COOK, with references. Mr. Chr. Newton, Darling Point.

WANTED, for Muswellbrook, a COOK. Apply to Lady Manning, Edgecliff Road.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS, to commence 9th Jan. Mrs. Chatfield, Denmark-ter., Vict.-st.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Burton House, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Cliff Lodge, Victoria-street North.

WANTED, competent COOK and Laundress, 2 in family. 156, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. 210 Pitt-street. Apply between 9 and 10.

WANTED, good Female COOKS, also General Servants. Miss Fowler, 300, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PARLOURMAID. 213½, Macquarie-street. Apply early.

WANTED, a House and Parlour Maid; must have refs. D., House Officer's quarters, Vict. Barracks.

WANTED, smart BARMAID for Brisbane. Apply early, 641, George-street, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, for West Maitland, respectable Girl as BARMAID. Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

WANTED, a BARMAID, also a WAITRESS. G. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a smart Girl, as WAITRESS. Horner's Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a WAITRESS, at the Melbourne Club Hotel, 638, George-street.

WANTED a Housemaid, also General Servant. Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, NEEDLEWOMAN, by the day. Apply Mrs. Wehlow, Emu Inn, Bathurst and Geo. sts.

WANTED, a WOMAN, twice a week, for Washing and Cleaning. 199, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, first-class SHOPMAN, also SMALL-GOODS MAN. Dunrich, Brothers, 474, George-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, for the grocery counter. Apply 93, York-street.

WANTED, a MAN or LAD. Apply J. Watson, butcher, Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN. A. M'Neill, 566, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, Man COOK for Station, also 4 Married COUPLES. Glue's Labour Agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, KITCHEN MAN and General SERVANT. Oxford Restaurant, 42, Campbell-st.

WANTED, a CARTER. Keenan, Bennett, and Co., 428, George-street.

WANTED, a Man, as PORTER. J. Hamilton, chemist, 133, Regent-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a WAITER, also KITCHENMAN. Hotel de France, George and King streets.

WANTED, 6 WAITERS for Grand Stand, Randwick Races. Apply this day, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 2 WAITERS. Pfahlert's Hotel.

WANTED, WAITERS, for Randwick Luncheon Rooms, on the 1st of January. W. John O'Brien.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in small goods. E. S. Hulle, 573, George-street, South.

WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT for a country store. Apply Barnard and Hinton.

WANTED, a handy MAN or a BOY. Apply to G. Harman, butcher, 228, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to milk. Apply T. Land, corner of Palmer-st. and Chapel-lane, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN for a butcher's shop; good wages. Apply early, 220, William-st.

WANTED, a MAN and a BOY, to milk and deliver. Owen's Cow Bazaar, Glebe.

WANTED, a respectable young man, as BILLIARD MARKER. Apply M'Grath's Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, Married Couple as General SERVANT and GARDENER. Apply 116, Pitt-street.

WETNURSE wanted, healthy woman, to go out; can take her baby with her. Apply Mrs. Fischer, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a Surveyor's COOK and CAMP-KEEPER, for 6 months; wages, 15s per week. Address Surveyor, Post-office, Yass.

WANTED, a FIREMAN—one who understands a compound engine. None other need apply. Apply James Spring, 21, King-street.

WANTED a *steady*, respectable, young MAN, as Billiard-marker, must have references. Apply at once, Café Français, 283, George-street.

WANTED, good AXE-MEN, for Government survey party. Apply, this morning, to Mr. Usher, 2, Clarendon-terrace, Stewart-street, Paddington.

WANTED, married COUPLE, for sheep station—man as boundary rider, woman generally useful; references required. Mr. Watson, Waterloo Warehouse, corner George and Market streets, 11 o'clock to noon.

WANTED, a good IRONER. One that can turn out shirts well. Constant employment and first-class wages given. Apply between 9 and 10. 76, Phillip-street, next Government Printing Office.

WANTED, an experienced Person, as NURSE, principally to take charge of a young baby, an under-nurse being also kept. Apply 119, Llankelly-terrace, Potts Point.

WANTED, for a general country business, Young MAN of 21; must have good character, and give references; may learn if useful. Write, this week, to Webb and Booth, Sussex-street.

WANTED, an active intelligent MAN, thoroughly accustomed to surveyors' field work generally, but especially competent to pole, mark, and number. Liberal wages and constant employment. Address, Surveyor, Post-office, Yass.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, to a Lady engaged during the day. Board if required. 2, Prince-st.

A LARGE front BEDROOM for a gentleman or two friends; board as required. 90, Hunter-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, 4, Sir John Young's Crescent, opposite Domain gates East. Terms moderate.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required by a single Gentleman. State terms, locality, W. J. W., P. O., Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for 2 gentlemen, or married couple; single or double bedrooms. 131, Wm.-st.

DRAWING-ROOM Suite and Bedrooms vacant. Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-st. Mrs. Grant.

FURNISHED BEDROOM. Quiet home for a respectable man. Hill's fancy shop, 68, Oxford-st.

NICE Respectable APARTMENTS for Gentlemen; home comforts, &c. 90, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE; single BEDROOM vacant. 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant, for families. 249, Macquarie-street, near King-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS, gentlemen, or lady and gentleman; mod. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-st., Woollahra.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Rooms vacant Friday next.

PARTIAL Board and Residence for 2 gentlemen; one or separate rooms. 2, Albert-terrace, S. H. Road.

PRIVATE Boarding Establishment for Gentlemen. Mrs. Gilbert, 21, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, full or partial board; bath, piano; terms mod. Stanley House, 49, Stanley-st.

TO LET, large and small ROOMS. 139, Castlereagh-street North.

TO LET, large front and back ROOMS; ground floor, use of kitchen. 476, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, a large balcony ROOM, with use of kitchen. 124, Prince-street.

TO LET, large Front ROOM; fireplace, French window, private entrance. 68, Palmer-street.

THE OLD SHAMROCK HOTEL.
Proprietor—H. J. VOLLER,
corner of Crown and Woolloomooloo streets.
Good accommodation for boarders.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-hill.—Apartments for squatters and families. Mrs. B. W. Cooper.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM vacant, 10s weekly. 162, Bourke-street, 2 doors north of William-st.

89, STANLEY-ST., Wool'oo.—Large front (balcony) Room, furnished, 9s; also smaller one, 6s.

TO LANDLORDS and others.—Wanted, large PREMISES, suitable for restaurant. W. Y., 6, Bourke-st.

WANTED, by a young person, unfurnished ROOM, with use of kitchen. State terms. A. M., Herald Office.

WANTED to rent HOUSE, 4 or 6 rooms, within ten minutes of Gen. Post Office. A. B., 608, George-st.

WANTED, by young Lady at business, Furnished BEDROOM, &c. Ref. A. B. C., 113, King-st.

WANTED to LET furnished ROOM. Suitable to married couple. B. Green, 6, Park-street.

WANTED, during February and March, a furnished HOUSE, at Petersham, Ashfield, or Burwood. A. Watt, 104, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a small HOUSE or COTTAGE, 4 rooms and kitchen, furnished. Apply, stating terms, M. E., Post-office, Paddington.

YARD required between Sussex-street and Darling Harbour. State rent, &c., to Z., HERALD Office.

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GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Public Works,
Railway Branch,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1874.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at a single fare for the double journey, will be issued at all stations for distances over 15 miles, on the 31st December, and 1st January, 1875, available for return for fourteen days, including day of issue.

For distances under 15 miles similar tickets will be issued on the 31st December, and the 1st January, 1875, available for return for two days, including day of issue.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

The Treasury, New South Wales
1st December, 1874.

PAYMENT OF RENTS OF RUNS.—Holders of Runs in the 2nd class settled and unsettled districts are reminded that by the 26th clause of the Regulations under the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861 the rents of all runs must be paid on or before the 31st instant.

Persons tendering payments will be required to state the lessee's name, district, and name of run.

A pamphlet having been published, showing the rents payable on the various runs of the colony, copies of the same can be obtained at the Government Printing Office at a charge of 1s 6d each.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. NEW YEAR'S DAY.

No Goods will be received or delivered on the above day, at the Redfern Goods Shed, but arrangements will be made for the delivery of Live Stock and perishables up to 10 a.m.

JOHN RAE,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
December 29, 1874.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 24th December, 1874.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police-office in the colony.

Tenderers may be in attendance when the Tenders are opened, and the name of the successful Tenderer will be announced, if possible, before the duties of the Board have terminated.

No Tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which Tenders can be received at this office.
Erection of additional Telegraph Wire, &c., from Young to Wagga Wagga	11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th January next.
Erection of Railway Passenger Station at Ashfield	11 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2nd February next.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BONUS 20 PER CENT. FOR LAST YEAR. MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.

Capital, £100,000.

ONLY MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY IN THE COLONY.

Insurers participate in profits, and are perfectly free by law from liability for losses.
Prompt and liberal settlements for fires.
Losses by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Fire Insurances at greatly reduced rates.

JAMES HENDERSON, Manager.
Offices—235, Pitt-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000.
Unlimited Liability.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.

Office: George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Fairfax, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
Charles T. Gedye, Esq.
Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.
John Brewster, Esq.
Richard Jones, jun., Esq.
AUDITORS:
James Booth, Esq. William Watson, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain S. Sustenance.
SECRETARY:
J. St. Vincent Welch, Esq.
AGENTS IN LONDON ...... Messrs. Atkins and Co.
" ADELAIDE .... Messrs. Josh. Stilling & Co
" BRISBANE .... Mr. Edward D. Forrest
" MELBOURNE .... Mr. W. H. Jarrett
" ROCKHAMPTON. Messrs. R. M. Hunter & Co

Risks on goods taken to all parts, at the current rates of premium.

Policies on wool, goods, gold, &c., to Great Britain granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, by Messrs. Atkins and Co., who also issue policies on behalf of the Company on risks from Great Britain, &c., to the Australian colonies, payable, in case of loss, either in Sydney or London.

Time Policies granted on Vessels at rates according to the nature of the trade in which they are employed.

Goods stowed on deck not covered by the Company's policies unless specially named.

Sydney, 4th November, 1874.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

SYDNEY BRANCH........ 143, Pitt-street.
INVESTED FUNDS........ £214,000.
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.

FIRE INSURANCES effected on Buildings, Goods, Furniture, Rent, &c.
MARINE RISKS taken at lowest current rates on Hulls, Merchandise, and Freights.

Claims payable in London, New Zealand, or any of the Australian colonies, at the option of the insured.

S. HAGUE SMITH, Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.

Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,182,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. Jacob L. Montefiore, M.L.C., Chairman.
H. E. A. Allan, Esq. W. Tucker, Esq.
Alfred C. Garrick, Esq. Jas. Watson, Esq. M.L.A.

London Agents: Messrs. Levy, Smith, and Co.
Risks taken at lowest current rates.
Marine Policies made payable in London or at any of the Company's agencies when required.
A Table of Rates may be obtained at the Company's Office, 91, Pitt-street.

E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).
Established August, 1869.

The First Mutual Life Office established in the colony of Victoria, and the pioneer in the Australian colonies of the observance of liberal and equitable principles in dealing with policy-holders, is now open to receive proposals in Sydney.

Agents—W. J. MOXHAM and CO.
Temporary Office, 43, Pitt-street North.
Medical Referee, JAMES C. COX, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

For further particulars regarding this flourishing institution, see advertisement in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of 30th November, 1874.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

NEPEAN ELECTION.—All persons having CLAIMS against Major SHEPHERD'S Committee are requested to forward particulars of the same, under cover, addressed to Mr. WM. DEANE, Beaton's Hotel, Penrith.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.—ALL CLAIMS against the Returning-officer in connection with the General Election for West Sydney on the 16th of December will be paid on the 31st day of December, 1874, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., at No. 1 Committee Room, Council Chambers, Macquarie-street.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Returning-Officer.
West Sydney, December 30th, 1874.

CANTERBURY ELECTORATE.

All ACCOUNTS against Mr. HILL'S Committee are requested to be forwarded at once to 30, Bent-street.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my intention to offer myself as a Candidate for the representation of your Electorate in the Parliament about to be assembled.

As a native of the colony, I am, I hope, pardonably ambitious to assist in its advancement; and being personally interested in the Central Cumberland district, I have its welfare at heart, and I have the leisure to devote to the duties of your representation.

The policy of the present Government being one of progress, particularly with regard to railway extension and free trade, I will, in the event of your electing me, give it a cordial support.

With regard to the question of education, I am in favour of a National system, but I am opposed to rash and inconsiderate change, especially in so important a matter, and I believe that the Public Schools Act, with the increased assistance proposed in the building of Public schools, will meet the present educational wants of the country. At all events, opportunity will thus be given to ascertain whether the more radical change asked for by some persons is absolutely required, and such course will, I believe, give satisfaction to the great majority of the public.

I may add that I received my education at the Sydney Grammar School, and I believe I am the first of its pupils to aspire to Parliamentary honours. Considering it has now been in existence seventeen years, I think it is time that some of those who received the benefit of its foundation should offer their services to the country. If elected, I shall do my utmost to extend to the youth of all classes the advantages of the superior education imparted at that institution, by the establishment of similar schools in the principal towns in the colony.

Some alterations will undoubtedly have to be made in the Land Act to meet the circumstances of the times, but I believe that the general principles of that measure have worked beneficially for the country. I would advocate the extension of the area to be selected to enable small capitalists to go into sheep farming and stock breeding generally, for which purposes the present limited area is unquestionably too small.

If you do me the honour of returning me to Parliament, I shall be prepared to pay constant attention to your local wants, which hitherto have been conspicuously neglected.

I shall be happy to explain my views more fully upon these and other important matters when I have the opportunity of personally addressing you.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. H. McCULLOCH, Junr.
165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 8th December, 1874.

ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

Do not be deceived by rumours which are only circulated to mislead you.

A. H. M'CULLOCH IS STILL A CANDIDATE for your suffrages, and he intends to contest the Election to the last.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—At the earnest desire of some of my friends in your district, I come forward to solicit your suffrages as a candidate for your representation in the ensuing Parliament.

I am not unknown to many of you, and although not able to state that I have spent a quarter of a century in the service of my country, as some are very ready to do, I do lay claim to having been most diligent in my Parliamentary duties since my return as member for Central Cumberland, now nearly three years ago, during which time I have taken part in one hundred and forty-six divisions, have carefully attended to all measures affecting the interest of the colony, and have given my vote impartially to the best of my judgment, and without fear or favour.

Apart from this, you will, I am sure, be aware that I have not confined my attention to the interests of my own electorate, but have, when occasion presented itself, paid special regard to those of your district and of mining generally, and shall always take pleasure in doing so, if elected.

The free-trade policy of the present Government has always met with my approval; and free trade will be strongly supported by me. Although at the present time I have a considerable fortune locked up in one of our most important colonial manufactures, I maintain that we should not tax the whole colony to benefit a few. If we are unable now, in the infancy of our manufactures, to compete with foreign markets, let us by industry persevere until we can do so without the need of protection.

With reference to the Land Act, I am of opinion that unless we introduce something more attractive than the existing land law, we shall not induce people to emigrate to the colony. The price of land is by far too dear, and until a more liberal measure is passed we cannot hope to see selected and cultivated the millions of acres of land now unoccupied.

With regard to the Californian Mail Service, I would give my cordial co-operation to any plan by which the service could be performed by one of our local companies.

On the important question of education, on which the future welfare of this great colony so much depends, I have always been in favour of a National system to the exclusion of Denominationalism.

I am of opinion that the State should know no man's religion, that all should meet on one broad platform of education unbiassed by sectarian influence. I am not in favour of absolute free education under all circumstances, but would support a compulsory system.

Considerable loss has accrued to the colony in consequence of the new Electoral Act Amendment Bill not having become law. I am convinced that the Act, with the amendments introduced, would have worked most satisfactorily, and I consider it would be highly valuable to introduce a clause proposing a deposit of fifty pounds by every candidate in order to prevent sham candidature. I am not in favour of increased representation for the metropolis, but consider that the country electorates should be fairly represented according to extent and population.

I would advocate the extension of our railway lines as of vital importance to the well being of the country.

If elected I shall introduce a bill to make Government responsible for the safe transit of gold from the different parts of the colony.

The Mining Bill now in force does not meet the requirements of the miners, and I would give my aid in removing all obstructions that now prevent its being made practicable.

On the above and other matters of importance, I shall do myself the pleasure of addressing you prior to the election, and if returned to Parliament my best efforts shall be used in your interests.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
JOHN HURLEY.
Mary Villa, Elizabeth Bay, December 10, 1874.

ELECTORS.—Elect no Candidate who will not maintain your Right of Petition, and the Freedom of Debate for your representatives in Parliament. Read Mr. Combes's resolution hereunder:—"That this committee regrets that the Governor should have been advised to communicate to the Assembly his Excellency's minute to the Executive Council, dated the 23rd June last, with reference to the release of the prisoner Gardiner, because it is indefensible in certain of its allegations, and because if it is considered to be an answer to the respectful and earnest petitions of the people, it is highly undesirable to convert the records of this House into a means of conveying censure or reproof to our constituents, and if it refers to the discussion in this Chamber, then it is in spirit and effect a breach of the constitutional privileges of Parliament."

ELECTORS OF CAMDEN.—Do not pledge your votes. R. DRANSFIELD, Esq., will be induced to contest the election, and, if successful, will see to your local wants, and support the present Government so long as liberal measures are introduced.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.—GENTLEMEN,—I was unable, as I told you in my address I should be, to visit you in the various parts of your extensive electorate previous to the day on which you elected me in so triumphant a manner at the head of the poll.

I depended upon my public conduct in the Legislature, and upon your knowledge of it, and not upon any addresses which I could make, or to which you would listen, for your support. I knew I should not be disappointed; and that you would not reject an old and tried servant, who, as far as he was able, had done his best in your service

For the result I return you my heartiest thanks; and I adopt this form of acknowledging with gratitude the high distinction you have conferred upon me, because I shall for some time have no other means of conveying my thanks to my numerous friends and supporters in various parts of the electorate.

In one of the sectarian journals published in this city, an article appeared on the Saturday before the polling-day, containing imputations upon my character, which all who know me know to be false and calumnious, and were intended to prejudice my election. The powerlessness of the organ referred to is best proved by the fact that it could not influence a single vote against me; and that among the humblest as among the highest of the members of the communion which was specially appealed to, I am known not to be what malignant bigots would represent me to be.

I shall never be unmindful, Gentlemen, of the obligation under which you have placed me; and I shall re-enter upon my Parliamentary duties stimulated by your new mark of confidence to renewed exertions.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
RICHARD HILL.
Bent-street, December 30.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I am a candidate for one of the vacant seats at the present general election. I shall take an early opportunity of visiting all parts of the electorate, and expressing my views on various political topics prior to the polling-day.

J. G. O'CONNOR.
York-street, 28th December.

ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

Mr. JAMES TAMBETT IS A CANDIDATE, and seeks your support.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Shop, William-street. Plans and specification, 295, Palmer-street.

DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TENDERS wanted for Quarrying 1000 perches of Stone. Apply W. H. JENNINGS, at Shepherd and Mortley's buildings, Cleveland-street, Redfern, from 4 to 5 p.m.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Company's Steamers at MELBOURNE of such quantity of COALS as may be required for three, six, nine, or twelve months, from 1st January, 1875.

Terms and Conditions may be learned on application at the Company's Offices.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will be opened on MONDAY, 4th January, 1875.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 28th December, 1874.

TO BUILDERS.—EXTENSION OF TIME.—The time for the reception of Tenders for the Erection and Completion of a Retort House at Balmain is extended until noon of TUESDAY, 5th January, 1875.

MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CHEMIST.—TENDERS required from the above, for Dispensing Medicine to members and their families of Court Morning Star, A.O.F., Waterloo, at per quarter, on or before the 5th January.

JAMES ROOT, Secretary.
Waterloo, Post Office.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, in Macquarie-street, for James Mullins, Esq.

The works may be tendered for as under, viz.:—
1. Excavation, drainage, masonry, and brickwork.
2. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all finishing trades.
3. Or the whole in one sum

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, of 165, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before THURSDAY, 14th January.

TENDERS will be received until January 1, for Cementing and Colouring Store in Clarence-street.

Plans and specifications to be seen at T. SAYWELL'S, Park-street.

TO CARCASE BUTCHERS, MILKMEN, AND OTHERS.

TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee for the Privilege of Depasturing Cattle on the Hyde Park Paddocks, for the year 1875.

Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned, on or before the 2nd January.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
Burwood, 29th December, 1874.

TO MILKMEN AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited by the Hyde Park Improvement Committee for the privilege of cutting the grass in Hyde Park and the Hyde Park Plantations for the year 1875. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, on or before the 2nd January.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.
Burwood, 29th December, 1874.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF WOOLLAHRA.—Proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all rates not paid by 31st instant.

By order of the Mayor.
HENRY S. KILLICK, Council Clerk.
Woollahra, 28th December, 1874.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CAMDEN

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above mentioned Electoral District will be held at noon, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at the Court-house, Berrima, for the Nomination and Election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Camden. In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, at the following places:—

Camden, Berrima, Picton, The Oaks, Burragorang, Murrimbo, Wilton, Sutton Forest, Nattai, Moss Vale, Burrawang, Menangle, Kangaroo Valley, Kangaloon, Theresa Park, East Kangaloon, Paddy's Swamp (near Mulgoa Forest), and Bowral.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m.

JOHN WILD, Returning-officer.
Vanderville, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE HAWKESBURY.—In consequence of a Poll not being taken at Pitt Town this day for the election of two members to represent the electorate of The Hawkesbury in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, NOTICE is hereby given that a POLL will be taken at the polling-place at Pitt Town (at the Post Office), on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and closing at 4 o'clock p.m. of that day.

The Official Declaration of the Poll will be made at the Court-house at Windsor, at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1875.

JAS. B. JOHNSTON, Returning-officer.
Windsor, 28th December, 1874.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

JOHN LACKEY will address the electors of Central Cumberland at the places and on the dates as under:—
PROSPECT.—This Evening, Wednesday, 30th, at Mr. Hyland's Hotel, 8 o'clock.
LIVERPOOL.—Friday, January 1st, 1875, at ——— Hotel, 8 o'clock p.m.
WINDSOR ROAD.—At Seath's Hotel, on Saturday, January 2nd, at half-past 7 o'clock.
BAULKHAM HILLS.—Same Saturday Evening, a James's Stores, at 9 o'clock.

ELECTORATE OF CENTRAL CUMBERLALD.

Messrs. C. E. JEANNERET and A. H. M'CULLOCH, Jun., have held meetings during the past week at Liverpool, Irishtown, Bankstown, Smithfield, Blacktown, Prospect, Windsor Road, Baulkham Hills, and Dundas, and have been most favourably received at all those places. At each meeting a resolution in favour of the candidature of these gentlemen was carried.

Messrs. JEANNERET and M'CULLOCH purpose holding meetings at different places throughout the electorate every evening until the polling-day (8th January), the evenings of the 1st and 3rd proximo excepted.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Mr. A. H. M'CULLOCH will address the Electors at the following places at 8 o'clock p.m.:—
PENNANT HILLS—Thursday, 31st.
SYDNEY ROAD—Baker's Hotel, Saturday, 2nd January, 1875.
BLACKTOWN—On Monday, 4th, at Fitzsimmons's Hotel, at 7.30; and PROSPECT, at Mrs. Hyland's, the same evening, at 9 o'clock.
CASTLE HILL—On Tuesday, 5th, at Mr. Usher's Schoolroom, at 8 o'clock.
PARRAMATTA—On Wednesday, 6th, at Mr. Atkins', Royal Oak Hotel, at 8 o'clock; and Mr. D. Brien's Hotel, at 9 o'clock.
LIVERPOOL—On Thursday, 7th, at Mr. Curran's Hotel.

Mr. HUGH TAYLOR will also address the electors at the above meetings.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

Mr. C. E. JEANNERET will meet the Electors at the following places at 8 o'clock p.m.:—
PENNANT HILLS—Thursday, 31st.
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PARRAMATTA—On Wednesday, 6th, at Mr. Atkins', Royal Oak Hotel; and at Mr. D. Brien's at 9 o'clock.
LIVERPOOL—On Thursday, 7th, at Mr. Curran's Hotel.

Mr. HUGH TAYLOR will also address the electors at the above meetings.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

The Electors of Central Cumberland will be addressed by JOSEPH WEARNE as stated hereunder:—
WEDNESDAY, December 30, at James's Store, Baulkham Hills, at 8 o'clock p.m.
THURSDAY, December 31, at Brown's Hotel, Smithfield.
FRIDAY, January 1, 1875, at Fitzsimmons's Hotel, Blacktown, at 7.30 o'clock; and same evening, at Mrs. Hyland's Hotel, Prospect, at 9 o'clock.
SATURDAY, January 2—Field of Mars.
TUESDAY, January 5—Pennant Hills.
NOMINATION at LIVERPOOL, on MONDAY, 4th January. POLL, FRIDAY, January 8, 1875.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.—Mr. RAVEN will hold a meeting, and address the Electors, at Blacktown, on THURSDAY EVENING, 31st instant.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LADY depending on her own exertions left, last night, in a first-class railway carriage, a PURSE, containing a £10 note, 3 sovereigns, and a little silver. Finder rewarded by leaving same with Station Master, Sydney.

LOST, small POCKET-BOOK, between Dawes Point and Darlinghurst. Reward at Iredale's, Oxford-st.

LOST, in High-street, a Painter's APRON and two knives. Please address F. Tomlin, 376, Kent-street.

LOST, between Waterloo and Woollahra, Socket of carriage lamp. Reward, G. H. Lovett and Co., King-st.

LOST, from Yurong-street, a COCKATOO; chain attached. Reward at Mrs. Burns's, 83, Yurong-st.

LOST, Christmas night, Gold LOCKET and CHAIN, in Cleveland-street. Rewarded. W. H. PAYTEN, Roads Department.

LOST, on Sunday night, a Black, White, and Tan SLUT; catch breed. Answers to the name of "Gift." Reward.

Mrs. PARNELL, 18, Bridge-street.

10s REWARD.—LOST, on Boxing-morning, Black Retriever SLUT, from 245, Castlereagh-street.

10s REWARD.—LOST, a silk SHAWL, in upper circle Vic. theatre, Monday night. 138, Goulburn-st.

£1 REWARD.—Stolen (or taken away by mistake) from Drake's Hotel, Ashfield, on the evening of the declaration of the poll for the Electorate of Canterbury, a bright Bay MARE, branded IS on near shoulder, small star on forehead, long tail—with new saddle and bridle. Any one returning the same to NEIL W. QUIGG, Northumberland, Canterbury, will receive the above reward.

£2 REWARD will be paid to any person giving such INFORMATION as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who, on Friday night last, stole from Forest Lodge a small Black MARE, branded JC over 3 or 5. JOSEPH PILZ, Bridge House, Forest Lodge.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Waterloo, two Grey MARES, one branded EL over 3, other S near quarter. £2 if strayed, and £10 if stolen.

M. DONNELLY, Botany-street, Waterloo.

STRAYED on my premises, a PIG, since 14th instant. E. CARNEY, Crescent-street, Balmain.

STRAYED away from Scholes, at Double Bay, a bay HORSE, branded HD over D near shoulder. £1 reward, if brought to 200, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo.

REWARD.—£3.—STRAYED from Maryland, Bringelly, 1 bay HORSE, 15½ hands high, branded figure 2 near shoulder, blemish on off hock. Above reward will be paid on delivery. Thos. Barker. 26th Dec., 1874.

FOUND, a sum of MONEY; owner can have it on description. M. J. LAMBERT, 4, Steel-street.

FOUND, a Brown RETRIEVER SLUT. If not claimed within seven days will be sold to pay expenses. Apply 128, George-street, Waterloo.

CALLS ON SHARES.

LOMBARD-STREET GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).

The twenty-second CALL of one shilling per share on the Contributing Shares in this Company has been made by the Board, and is payable to the undersigned, at the Office of the Company, 163, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 30th December, 1874.

By order of the Board.
J. E. MULHOLLAND, Acting Manager.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

Brigade Office,
Sydney, 29th December, 1874.

BRIGADE ORDER, No. 207.

2.—The Commandant having observed volunteers in the public streets, &c., dressed partly in uniform, and partly in plain clothes, as also smoking in uniform, considers it his duty to prohibit a continuation of these practices; and in so doing he relies on the support of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to check, and the good sense of the volunteers themselves to abstain from, these unsoldierlike habits.

The Commandant has to point out that the dress and appearance, as well as the demeanour of volunteers in uniform, should, on all occasions, and in all situations, be such as to create a respect for the military service.

By command,
(Signed) THOS. BAYNES, Major,
pro Major of Brigade.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. — ADJOURNED MEETING of Officers will be held, at the Brigade Office, on TUESDAY next, 5th proximo, 7.30 p.m.

By order.
ED. KIRCHNER,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant V. A.

2 BATTERY V. A.—Company DRILL, THIS EVENING, Hyde Park, 7.30; undress. The new uniforms will be issued after drill.

PEMBROKE L. MURRAY, Lieut. commanding.

7 BATTERY V.A.—Company DRILL, Hyde Park, THIS EVENING, at 8. B. C. FOAKE, Captain.

NO. 9 V. A.—Every member is requested to attend Company DRILL, THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at Hyde Park, at 8 o'clock, in full dress, with haversacks, as all arms, clothing, and accoutrements must be inspected before returns can be signed.

H. H. B. BRADLEY, Captain.

1ST REGIMENT, V. R.—The Battalion will fall in, THIS EVENING, at Victoria Barracks, at 8, with the Engineers, in undress, for a Working PARADE, at the Battery.

By order,
W. CHATFIELD, Captain,
Adjutant 1st Regiment V. R.

ENGINEER CORPS will fall in, THIS EVENING, with the Sydney Battalion, Victoria Barracks, 8 o'clock. Working PARADE, for formation of new Battery.

THOMAS ROWE, Captain.

S. V. R. v. RICHMOND V. R.—The following Members must be at the Railway Station on THURSDAY, not later than 4.45 p.m., viz.:—Walwork, W. Quantock, T. Quantock, Toby, Broughton, Coates, Wilson, Douglass, M'Kean, Dennett, Corkery, Scrutton, J. Thomas, Bugler Simons, and Ensign Nobbs.

J. B. HILLIER, Captain.

VOL. LAND ORDERS wanted for cash. E. JOHNSON, 183, Pitt-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d., 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.

Agents: Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.
Agents: Melbourne, FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.—Parents valuing their children's safety will avoid soothing medicines containing opium, so frequently fatal to infants, and will use only STEDMAN'S TEETHING POWDERS, which are safest and best, being free from opium. Prepared by a Surgeon (not a Chemist), formerly attached to a children's hospital, whose name "Stedman," has but one "E" in it. Trade mark, "A Gum Lancet." Refuse all others. Highly recommended by, amongst others, the Lady Susan Milbank, Ashfield, Sussex; Mrs. Robinson, The Vicarage, Hollingwood, Manchester; Mrs. Captain Green, 33rd Regiment, &c. Depot—East Road, Hoxton, London. Wholesale Agents: Melbourne, Duerdin and Sainsbury; Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.

CURLING'S SANADENTIUM.—In consequence of the numerous cases in which CURES have been effected by using Curling's Sanadentium in Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c., I have been induced to bring more prominently into notice, my preparation which has never yet been known to fail in giving INSTANT RELIEF.

This preparation being free from all compounds of OPIUM or METALLIC POISONS, I can recommend it with the utmost confidence to all who suffer from acute and nervous affections, "more especially to ladies." Hundreds of instances have come under my notice during my late practice in Victoria, the result of which has caused me to make my preparation more fully known to the people of New South Wales.

ELLEN CURLING,
Passed Student of the Ladies' Medical College, London.

To be obtained of all Chemists, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each; and wholesale only of Edward Row and Co., wholesale druggists, Sydney.

TONIC ESSENCE of CHIRETTA AND QUININE, for

weakness of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Extreme Lassitude, and Ague, and is particularly useful in the Incipient or first stage of Decline.

This purely vegetable tonic having been in use for many years, and having been extensively prescribed by the faculty, is now established as the safest and most efficacious medicine of its class ever offered to the public. It will agree with persons of the weakest constitution, and can safely be administered to persons of all ages; and in all cases, after taking a few doses, a decided beneficial effect has been the result. As a summer tonic it stands unrivalled.

Sold in bottles, at 3s 6d and 6s each.

Prepared exclusively by
A. J. WATT and CO.,
533 and 534, George-street South,
opposite the Police Office,
Sydney.

FOR SALE.—400 IRON TANKS, new and in good order. Apply W. LAIDLEY and CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE, PIANO, in good order, cheap. Mrs. Crowley, George-street, Erskineville, Newtown.

COTTAGE PIANO, fine tone, for SALE—£30, at £2 per month. READ and CO., 289, George-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, and NEW YEAR GIFTS.

The great popular demand for the SINGER'S unrivalled SEWING-MACHINE for every class of work FAMILY or MANUFACTURING has now made it the most acceptable present for all classes of society at this FESTIVE SEASON.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY.
BEWARE OF DECEPTION
in the
SINGER and CO.'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINE.

Be not deceived by lengthy advertisements emanating from the so-called agents of outside and generally worthless IMITATIONS, claiming for their respective articles all the excellences that pertain only to a genuine first-class machine such as Singer's. Genuine REDUCED PRICE, £8 10s; all NEW goods, and no second-hand or exchanged goods palmed on the public as new goods.

Even the most energetic and least scrupulous agent of other machines is constrained to acknowledge that, far and away, the best of all the competitors in this line for public favour is

THE SINGER MACHINE.

Still further improvements in time-payments' system.
Great Reductions in Terms (security not necessary).
Parties make their own arrangements at from 2s 6d per week. Instruction and delivery free.
Genuine Reduced Cash Price of Machine, with a full list of accessories, £8 10s.

G. J. WELLS (late Stanford and Co.),
The only authorised Agent for New South Wales,
No. 1, HUNTER-STREET, No. 1,
Sydney.
One door from George-street.

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

THE "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE (Registered).
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA,
packed complete, £4 10s, for hand use.
Tables and treadles, £2.

CAUTION.—Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME STAMPED on the STEEL FACE-PLATE.

Sole agents for Australia and N. Z.,
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

SEWING-MACHINES.

The "LADY," chain-stitch, complete, with box	£2 10 0
The "LITTLE WILLCOX," twisted loop stitch, complete, with box	2 15 0
The "MATCHLESS," chain-stitch, complete, with box	3 5 0
The "UNIQUE," chain-stitch, complete, with box	3 5 0
The "AUSTRALIAN," lock-stitch, complete, with box	4 10 0
The "AUSTRALIAN," lockstitch, complete, on stand	6 6 0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, with box	4 10 0
The "DEFIANCE," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6 0 0
The "DOLLY VARDEN," lock-stitch, complete, on stand	6 6 0
The "FAVOURITE," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	6 6 0
The "LILY," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	7 7 0
The "GARDNER'S," lock-stitch, on stand, complete	8 8 0

Each machine guaranteed in perfect order, and trial given before purchase. Printed or personal instructions if required, gratis.

S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street,
Sole Agents for the Patentees.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The most SERVICEABLE and LASTING PRESENT for a FAMILY, is a SEWING-MACHINE.

We have now in stock all the leading makers, viz.:—

Singer's, from	£8 0 0
Howe's, from	9 0 0
Wheeler and Wilson, from	7 0 0
Home Shuttle, from	4 10 0
Little Wanzer	4 10 0

MACHINES can be had on our most IMPROVED TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM, from 2s 6d per week.

TURNER and WOOD, 349, George-street,
opposite New Post Office.

WHY NOT.

SINCE THERE IS NO RISK OR OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND IN ACCEPTING A TRIAL OF THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES EVER MADE—
AND AS YOU ARE NOT ASKED TO BUY BEFORE YOU TRY—
ORDER AT ONCE
THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS' SILENT SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s COMPLETE.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

HOWE SEWING-MACHINES reduced to £8; Singer, £7; Home Shuttle, £4. Handsome discount for cash. Finest oil, Needles, &c., constantly on hand. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 527, George-st.

IMPORTANT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FURNITURE, owing to the decease of Mr. E. ZUCCANI.

The Executors are now selling at greatly reduced prices the whole of the large and varied stock of furniture, consisting of walnut and rosewood drawing-room suites; dining and library suites, in oak and mahogany; walnut, mahogany, and cedar wardrobes; toilet glasses, and every requisite for furnishing. No reasonable offer refused, as the whole of the stock must positively be sold. Inspection invited.

Note the address—E. ZUCCANI, York-lane, at the back of the Town Hall, Wynyard-square.

LARGE Shower Bath, in perfect order, £3
Good croquet set, large size, 45s
Twelve-hole pigeon box, 12s 6d
Strong halters, 6s 6d dozen; tubs, 9s 6d set of five
Splendid set of dish covers for £1 10s
Gent.'s saddle, £2 17s 6d, nearly new
Large wicker perambulator, 14s 6d
Bagatelle table, in good order, £2 15s
Chests of drawers, £2; preserving jars.

Large assortment of general furniture, furnishing drapery, and fancy goods, all marked at the lowest possible price.

W. B. CAMPBELL,
734, George-street South.

FURNITURE, colonial and imported, cheapest in the city. Moon's City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE and Household Effects bought at top price. Moon's City Auction Rooms, 292, Pitt-st.

FURNITURE and General Store GOODS supplied cheap by JOHN HING, 118, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, to SELL a first-class Cottage PIANOFORTE, walnutwood; price, £18 10s, a bargain.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL a magnificent PIANOFORTE, by Pleyel; cost sixty guineas. To be sold a bargain.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL to parties furnishing and parties about to get married, Iron BEDSTEADS, and Bedding of every description; also, children's Cots, in great variety.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL two first-class Patent MANGLES, second-hand, in good working order, cheap.

Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED, to SELL, to parties about to marry, new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.

N.B.—Parties furnishing are invited to call and inspect our large and varied stock, before making their purchases elsewhere.

Note the Address—
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

WANTED to buy Household FURNITURE of all kinds, from £5 to £1000. Cash paid immediately on receipt of goods, and highest price given by

Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar, 9 to 17, Oxford-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

CHAMPAGNE, just landed ex mail steamer Ellora. B. FRERICHS, 9, Bridge-street.

COGNAC Brandy, De Laage fils et Cie., daily expected. B. FRERICHS, 9, Bridge-street.

SHEET IRON for SALE, cheap. THOMAS COLLINS and SON, 83, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, Henderson's Patent Derrick CRANES; 14-h.p. horizontal Engine; 12-h.p. diagonal Engine; 8-h.p. upright Boiler, 300 gallon cast-iron boiler; Hydraulic Press, 9-inch ram; powerful Screw Press; Winding Drum, with gearing complete, and 1000 feet rope; California Press and Puddling Machine.

WILLIAM MACDONALD, Ironmonger, 352, George-street.

CURCIER and ADET have on SALE,

"Hennessy's" brandy, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases, * and ***
"Otard's" brandy, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarters, cases, and flasks
Martell's brandy, dark, in hogsheads and quarters
Associated Vineyard, in cases and flasks
Low case and mixing brandy
Brandy colouring
Bulk claret, in hogsheads
Clarets—Vergniaud, No. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and Vin Ordinaire
Sauterne, chablis, and vermouth
Assorted liqueurs
Absinthe, curaçoa
Maraschino, chartreuse
Champagnes—Moet, Piper, Krug, and others
Sparkling moselle and hock
Sardines, halves and quarters
Preserved peas, in tins
Mushrooms, truffles
White beans, in casks
Green peas, in casks
Bottled fruits, in brandy
Corks, and corking machines
Capsules for bottles
Chocolat des Princes
French mustard
French white wine vinegar
French salad oil—quarts, pints, and ½-pints
Tomato sauce
Anchovies, in oil
Macaroni, vermicelli
Candles, 8-medal
Patés foie gras
Oilmen's stores.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks; Central Society's pale 1872, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and flasks—and old pale 1850, in quarter-casks
WHISKY—Mitchell's old Irish and Scotch, in bulk and case; and Burke's old Irish, in case
GENEVA—"Key" (plain), 3 4-33 gallons
WINES—Kenneth Mackenzie's Port and Sherry, finest to ordinary, in bulk and case
BOTTLED ALE—Tennent's, Ind, Coope, and Co.'s, and M'Ewan's, in quarts and pints
BULK ALE—M'Ewan's
BITTERS—Pomegranate (in small phials)
HOPS—Tasmanian, in prime condition
CANVAS—in bales assorted, Nos. 1 to 8, of different qualities
WOOLPACKS—full 10½ lbs., open at end and side
WOOLBAGGING—best 29 and 29 inch
CORNSACKS—full 2¼ lbs.
CANDLES—De Roubaix Jenar's and "Apollo"
TWINE—best seaming, in bales and trusses
FENCING WIRE—Richard Johnson and Nephew's, Nos. 6 and 8, to arrive

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON SALE

BRANDY—Martell's dark and pale in bulk; Hennessy's pale and C. V. P. dark and pale in bulk and case.
RUM—Lowndes and R. W. Preston's 30 o.p., Old Jamaica 10 o.p., in quarter-casks.
WHISKY—IRISH, Jameson, Shamrock, and Jameson's old in bulk; Kinahan's and Mitchell's in bulk and case; Dunville's in case.
SCOTCH, Boith Ross, Campbelton and Glenlivet in bulk; Kirkliston in case.
OLD TOM—Lowndes's and Burnett's.
GENEVA—Key and JDKZ, capsuled and labelled or plain; all sizes.
SHERRIES—Garvey's, Davies, and other good wines; all qualities in bulk and case.
PORTS—Graham's, Cockburn's, Martinez, &c.; all qualities in bulk and case.
CHAMPAGNES—Roederer's, Piper's, Clicquot's, Moët's, Heidsieck's, &c.; Deinhard's No. 2 Moselle.
HOCK—Deinhard's Squat Gold Leaf, Erbach Holnstein, Hockheim and Marcobrunn.
CLARET—St. Julien, De Luze's Capsule and Red Seal
CYDER—Henley and Sons, bulk and case.

HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121 Pitt-street North.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL and NAILS. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

BASS' ALE, bottled by E. and J. Burke. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

GINOULHIAC'S CLARETS. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

SAZERAC'S Bulk and Case BRANDIES. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

RUINART'S CHAMPAGNES. Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

BISQUIT and CO.'S BRANDY, in dark and pale, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and cases.

STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents.

ALBURY WINES for SALE, by
STEWART, GARRICK, and CO.,
Agents of James T. Fallon,
25, Macquarie-place.

PUBLICATIONS.

PROTESTANT STANDARD will be published on Thursday morning. Almanac for 1875 gratis.

SEASONABLE FOR CITY AND BUSH HOMES

FARJEON'S
CHRISTMAS STORY,
THE KING OF NO-LAND.
In the SYDNEY MAIL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SOLICITOR, possessing good references, wishes for ENGAGEMENT. A. S. P., HERALD Office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER seeks an ENGAGEMENT. Address E. B., Pierce, 95, Wm.-st.

A LADY, experienced in tuition, excellent testimonials, desires ENGAGEMENT. G. W. Pierce, Wm.-st.

A COMPETENT Milliner desires an Engagement. Address Milliner, Pierce, news agent, William-st.

A YOUNG Lady requires a SITUATION as Saleswoman; is a good milliner and dressmaker; country preferred. Milly, Post-office, Redfern.

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BALANCES.—Books posted up. Accounts and balance sheets got out, new ledgers opened, &c., by an experienced ACCOUNTANT. First-class references. Address ACCOUNTANT, 129, Elizabeth-street.

NURSE-MIDWIFE disengaged, or Sick-nurse; first-class references. Nurse, 144, Crown-street, Wim'oo.

PROFESSIONAL and TRADESMEN'S BOOKS kept, and accounts got out by an experienced ACCOUNTANT. Address 129, Elizabeth-street.

REQUIRED, by a young lady, an Engagement as Resident Governess to pupils under twelve years of age. Acquirements—English, music, and French. Address L., Post-office, William-street.

REQUIRED, by a young Lady, thoroughly competent to the duties of Resident Governess, RE-ENGAGEMENT, after January 1. Acquirements English, French, Music, Singing, and Drawing; excellent references. W. L., Post-office, St. Leonards, North Shore.

SITUATION as Clerk, Bookkeeper, or Warehouseman, aged 30. A. J. W., Com. Restaurant, 262, Pitt-st.

SITUATION wanted, as Engine-driver. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS AND DRAPERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, a SITUATION, as Cutter, in town or country. Address 88, King-street.

WANTED, by an experienced Billiard-marker, a SITUATION. M. Morrison, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Cook. Address E. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SITUATION, by single man, as Gardener. Apply J. D., Post-office, Darling Point.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, SITUATION on a station. F. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, SITUATION, as MASTER of Coasting or Foreign Vessel. Address A. B., HERALD.

WANTED, by respectable widow, Girl, 5 yrs. situation any capacity, country no objection. L. W., HERALD.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a respectable young person, as Barmaid. W. Tindale, 84, King-st.

WANTED, a Family's or Hotel's WASHING; unexceptionable testimonials. Z., H. Richardson's, John-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a SITUATION as Stewardess, or to attend on a lady and family; will give her services for a passage to London. By letter to A. B., Post-office, Woollahra.

WANTED, by a German lady, an ENGAGEMENT as Governess, or with a family about to travel; speaks French well. A. P., 23, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, by a young Lady, educated on the Continent, a SITUATION, as Daily Governess. Acquirements—English, French, German, and music; highest testimonials. Address A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young widow with one child two years old, a SITUATION as WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. M. S., HERALD Office. Open for a week.

WANTED.—A young Gentleman, the son of an English Farmer, with a fair knowledge of sheep and cattle, desires a SITUATION on a Sheep or Cattle Station, in a cold climate. Address P. B. S., Post Office, Sydney.

A HIGHLY educated English LADY, with experience in tuition, and excellent testimonials, desires to form a select class of young Ladies, to whom she would impart a thorough English Education, with Music and French (acquired on the Continent), Dancing, and Calisthenics. C. F., at Mr. Sadler's, chemist, &c., William-st.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—The prettiest Gift for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid Gloves, packed in an elegant scented sachet. HOBSON and WHITING, 18, Hunter-street.

LADIES' High Back COMBS, great variety. Mrs. LEE, 122, King-st., opposite Wangenheim's Cafe.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Beautiful Dolls, Work-boxes, Balls, Fancy Articles. Mrs. Lee, 122, King-st.

JOSEPHINE Kid GLOVES, all colours, 6 to 8 at 2s 6d per pair. WITHERS, 482, George-street.

LACE CURTAINS, in great variety, only 7s 11d per pair. WITHERS, 482, George-street.

A LARGE assortment of Silk PARACHUTES, from 2s 11d. J. W. and F. WITHERS, 482, George-st.

COSTUMES for the Christmas Holidays.—Mrs. KINGSTON invites attention to her large assortment of Costumes, suitable for the coming season, in all the fashionable materials, white and coloured, well made; fit guaranteed, and remarkably low prices. Also, Polonaises in great variety. 27, Oxford-street.

MILLINERY.—A large and varied assortment, suitable for holidays. Mrs. Kingston, 27, Oxford-street.

FLOPS, Leghorn FLOPS.—The largest stock in Sydney. Mrs. KINGSTON, 27, Oxford-street.

RIBBONS.—Cheap Ribbons, just received by mail, the cheapest in Sydney. Kingston, 27, Oxford-st.

SASH RIBBONS.—Sash Ribbons only 1s 11½d, worth 6s. Mrs. KINGSTON, 27, Oxford-street.

EX MAIL.—Gloves, Yak Laces, Ribbons, Ruffles, &c. Mrs. KINGSTON, 27, Oxford-street.

J. Q. CARTER, opposite Royal Hotel.—New Muslins, Fancy Ribbons, EMBROIDERIES, Sashes, &c.

J. Q. CARTER.—The largest and cheapest assortment of REAL LACE GOODS in the colony.

KELK and ALFORD, 415, George-street.
YAK and MALTESE LACES, very cheap lot
Ladies' and children's TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS, all the newest shapes
New SILK SCARFS and FANCY RIBBONS
Great bargains in new DRESS MATERIALS
First choice DANISH KID GLOVES, 2s 9d; ALL COLOURINGS and SIZES, THE BEST WEARING GLOVE OUT.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, desire to acquaint gentlemen from the country that they keep in stock all descriptions of Shirts, from 11½-inch to 19-inch neckbands, in white, with or without collars.
White shirts, open front or back, from 5s 6d each, all sizes
Oxford and crimean shirts in great variety, new patterns
Gentlemen's NEW SCARFS, BOWS, and TIES
A very large assortment of New WINDSOR SCARFS
Gentlemen's linen collars, in all the new shapes
Gilt, pearl, bone, and gold studs, in sets and suites
Ladies' and gentlemen's umbrellas, very cheap
Gent.'s silk puggarees, from 3s 6d to 12s 6d each
Ditto and boys' muslin turbans, 1s, 1s 3d, and 2s each
Gent.'s FANCY PLAID SHIRTS, from 1s 11d each.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street.

HAYMARKET BOOT FACTORY, SYDNEY.—BENJAMIN COCKS begs to thank his country customers for the unexpected patronage they have accorded him since the establishment of his Boot Factory, and also for their expressing satisfaction in the manufacture of his Boots and Shoes. He is now relinquishing the retail portion of his trade, by doing which he will be enabled to extend his wholesale operations and secure to his customers greater satisfaction. His stock of imported boots and shoes is very extensive; and, from shipments of English and Continental goods which have now arrived, he is prepared to execute orders to any extent.
BENJAMIN COCKS, Boot Factory, Haymarket.

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

THE steamer St. Osyth, which arrived in Hobson's Bay on Thursday last, brought English papers to the 5th November, from which the following extracts are taken by the *Argus*:—

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Fine weather was enjoyed by the people of Birmingham yesterday, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to that town. Their Royal Highnesses drove from Lord Aylesford's mansion to the borough boundary, where they were received by the Mayor. Thence they passed in procession through the streets of Birmingham to the Town-hall, and were there presented with an address by the Corporation. After having been entertained at a luncheon, the Prince and Princess visited successively the electrotyping works of Messrs. Elkington, the pen manufactory of Messrs. Gillott, and the coin-making establishment of Messrs. Heaton. Having inspected the various processes, their Royal Highnesses left Birmingham and returned to Packington-hall. The town was splendidly illuminated in the evening, and the day's proceedings passed off without disorder or accident.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE CANDAHAR AND THE KINGSBRIDGE.

The official inquiry instituted by direction of the Board of Trade, and conducted at the Greenwich Police Court before Mr. Patteson, the magistrate, and Captains Scales and Nicholas, nautical assessors, has been concluded. The Court held upon the evidence that the Candahar at the time of collision was close hauled on the port tack, with the Lizard light clearly visible some 14 miles broad on the lee starboard bow. The Kingsbridge was at the moment reaching to the south-east, close hauled likewise, but on the starboard tack. On these points the evidence is clear, and no conflict of opinion exists. Respecting both ship's lights, the Court is of opinion that they were properly placed, lit, and burning well. The cause of the collision the Court almost entirely attributes to the unpardonable deficiency of look-out on the part of the Candahar, which, being on the port or yielding tack, should have taken every precaution on a dark night, and especially in the vicinity of the Lizard, where vessels must have been expected to be met. This essential precaution Mr. Nelson, the officer of the watch, signally failed to observe; he neither strengthened his look-out, looked himself, or directed his junior officer to do so, although that officer had just previously been entrusted with the charge of the ship, and held a certificate of competency as second officer. The failure of ordinary caution led mainly, in the opinion of the Court, to the terrible disaster. The Court cannot accept the theory of Mr. Nelson that the cause of the collision arose either from the lights of the Kingsbridge not having been in their place, or from their being obscured by her own sails. They therefore consider Mr. Nelson, the chief officer of the Candahar, guilty of a default, and adjudge that his certificate be suspended for twelve calendar months from this date. The conduct of the look-out man, Charles William Sand, A.B., cannot too strongly be condemned. His only explanation was that the Kingsbridge showed no light until she was quite close; but even on this supposition his explanation is inexcusable, as his own crew stated that ships without lights might have been seen that evening at a distance of half a mile, while at the moment of his report it is clear that only a few yards intervened between the ship and the Kingsbridge. The Court regret that they have no power of dealing with such unaccountable culpability. Respecting the Kingsbridge, although on the starboard tack, the Court cannot wholly exculpate her from all blame. Had her chief officer, Mr. Macdonald, used either blue lights or rockets, both of which were at hand, either when he considered the collision possible, or subsequently, when he deemed it inevitable, the attention of some one on board the Candahar might have been attracted, and this result in all probability have been averted. In this important inquiry the Court has been placed at a great disadvantage owing to the absence of both captains, one—Captain Symonds—having been unhappily drowned, and the other—Captain Jenghin—having been seized with paralysis since the lamentable disaster, which has prevented the Court from receiving their respective explanations.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE HOUNSLOW POWDER MILLS.

On the 3rd November, a shocking accident occurred at Messrs. Curtis and Harvey's gunpowder mills, near Hounslow, by which four men were killed, and a man and a boy injured. Amongst the numerous buildings on these extensive works is a brick and slated structure, called the "mixing-house," and it is here that the three ingredients of which gunpowder is composed—charcoal, saltpetre, and brimstone—are brought separately to be mixed. For that purpose they are emptied from small bags into a cylindrical machine, or barrel, called the "monk," and then stirred until they are thoroughly amalgamated. The next process is the taking of the compound from the mixer, and placing it in bags for the purpose of its being conveyed into the incorporated mill; and it was whilst this operation was being performed that the four unfortunate men lost their lives. According to law, no more than 12 charges, or bags, each containing 50 lbs. of powder, are allowed to be mixed at one time in the building; and yesterday, as the men were engaged in removing the mixture from the "monk" to a cart outside, and when eight of the charges remained in the house, by some means or other at present unknown one of them caught fire, and the rest being instantly ignited, a terrific conflagration ensued, from the effects of which and the dense and deadly fumes there was no escape. There was no explosion, but a gradual burning of the mixture, accompanied by clouds of suffocating smoke and myriads of sparks, and it is sad to relate that the four poor fellows, who were unable to escape, met with a perfectly horrible death. They were suffocated and literally roasted before their bodies could be extricated. It seems that in order to prevent accidents at this particular part of the works, the proprietors had carried out every precaution recommended by the authorities, and had caused the whole of the building to be thoroughly lined with wood, in order that no gritty substance should get precipitated on the floor, and in this instance the precaution seems to have been a means of adding to the danger, or, in other words, of increasing the fury of the fire, for before aid could be given the whole internal lining became ignited, and in less than five minutes the building presented the appearance of an immense furnace, and all endeavours to stay the progress of the flames, so as to save the lives of the men, were futile. Powerful steam and manual fire-pumps, with an abundant supply of water, were constantly kept on the works, and these were brought into play as soon as possible, but the fire burnt itself out, and when an entrance was effected, there was nothing remaining but the machinery and the charred bodies of the victims. Medical aid was procured, but of course it was useless, except in the case of the man and boy who were injured, and who happily were sufficiently near to the door to escape from death. In the case of the four men, it is believed their fate was instantaneous. Their names were Archer, Todd, Butler, and Day, the last named having left a widow and one child. The two injured are Goddard and Chapman.

Accidents of this nature are said to be somewhat common in gunpowder works, although happily not always accompanied by loss of life. Charcoal when first manufactured is exceedingly liable to spontaneous combustion, but after a fortnight it becomes perfectly harmless. In this instance the charcoal used had been made for more than six weeks, so that the conflagration is not believed to have arisen from that cause. The mixing-house is not destroyed, but simply gutted, and fortunately the fire was not communicated to any other part of the works, or the consequences, shocking as they are, might have been more disastrous, considering the large number of men who were at the time employed by the firm.

POISONING OF FOUR CHILDREN.

An inquest was held on 3rd November at Romford on the bodies of four children named Reginald Copsey, aged 19 months, Sarah Keeble, 10 months, Joseph Brazier, 15 months, and Septimus Adams, two years and one month, who had died from poison. Mrs. Copsey, the mother of one of the deceased, said her child suffered from teething, and she sent to the shop of Mr. Lasham, a chemist, for a powder which was put in the child's bottle of milk and water. On Thursday morning, about 2 o'clock, the child appeared very restless, and shortly afterwards fell into a stupor, and expired about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Evidence was given as to the other deceased having taken powders that had been procured from the same shop. Mr. C. Potter, surgeon, of Romford, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of Copsey. The appearances pointed to death being caused by opium. Mr. Urpeth, the assistant to Mr. Lasham, chemist of Romford, was next called, and, having been cautioned, said he remembered selling a teething powder for the child Copsey. He took the powder from a drawer where they were ordinarily kept. He did not know how long the powders had been made, nor who mixed them; the powders consisted of calomel, Dover's powder, and compound powder tragacanth. There would be 1 grain of calomel in each 5 grains of powder, one and a half grain of Dover's powder, one and a half grain compound powder tragacanth. In answer to the coroner, the witness said he had not been in the habit of making the powders up of late. They were made up on the premises. Inspector Pepper said a portion of one of the powders sold to Mrs. Copsey had been sent to Dr. Medlock, who had made an analysis of it, and the result was given. There was only a trifle under a grain of it. Dr. Medlock examined it microscopically and chemically, and found it to contain calomel; the quantity was too small to be determined. He examined it specially for morphia. There was calomel, and some organic compound. He could not say positively that morphia or any constituent of opium was present, as the quantity he had for examination was so small. The reaction led him to infer the presence of opium. In answer to a question, the witness said he could not state whether or not three grains of such a compound would produce death. Dr. Potter stated, in answer to a question, that he thought a grain of calomel, one grain Dover's powder, and one grain of compound tragacanth would be an overdose for a child so young as the deceased Copsey, though he did not think it would prove fatal. Mr. Lasham, jun., said he did not know who mixed the powders. Sometimes the powders were mixed by himself, and at times by the assistant. Some further evidence having been heard, the coroner summed up, and the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the four deceased children died from narcotic poison, such poison being contained in powders purchased at Mr. Lasham's establishment, but there was no evidence to show how or by whom the powders were prepared."

THE TICHBORNE ESTATES.

On the 3rd November, application was made to Vice-Chancellor Bacon by Mr. W. Pearson, Q.C., for an order permitting the existing trustees of the will made by Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne before leaving England, to sell certain of the Tichborne estates lying in the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. Under this will Sir Roger devised certain of his property to his brother Alfred and his heirs, and other property to his cousin Miss Kate Doughty (now Lady Radcliffe), and provided for the sale of other properties under certain contingencies situated in Surrey, Middlesex, and Dorset. The late baronet, Sir Alfred, died in February, 1866, and on the 28th May following the present infant baronet was born, and against him a previous administration suit was revived. Then followed the proceedings instituted by the "Claimant," and so long as that litigation was going on it would be impossible to sell the estates to advantage. A certificate was found by the Chief Clerk in August last, and no objections were taken to it. There was no opposition now, and the Vice-Chancellor sanctioned the sale of the estates as now asked.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Wurzburg, October 29.—On the Court resuming the trial of Kullmann for the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck, yesterday, the following evidence was given:—Police-sergeant Ries, who guarded Kullmann in prison, said the accused told him he regretted not taking better aim at the Prince, and if he had loaded the pistol with another bullet he should perhaps have succeeded. Being asked how he, a religious man, could attempt the life of a human being, Kullmann replied, "Oh, nonsense; it serves the cause. Are not our bishops and archbishops imprisoned?" Prisoner said he did not recollect uttering the words attributed to him. The schoolmaster, Herr Funkell, described Kullmann as moderately intelligent, of a thoroughly ordinary character, but as having been an obstinate and unmanageable scholar in every particular. He never perceived any signs of eccentricity or mental disturbance in Kullmann during his youth. Several witnesses were examined, who related various ambiguous phrases used by Kullmann in conversation to conceal, as the sequel showed, an ulterior design. District Judge Debron deposed that at first examination of the accused Prince Bismarck was present. The Prince asked Kullmann why he sought to kill him. "On account of the May laws," he replied. Prince Bismarck rejoined, "It was not fair for fellow-citizens to shoot at one another." Kullmann made no reply. On Bismarck asking him whether he had not been taught anything of his duties to constituted authority, Kullmann, without the least emotion, gave a clear account of the manner in which he matured his plan of assassination, and the steps he had taken to carry it out, displaying throughout the utmost calm, and never contradicted himself or betrayed the least mental confusion. The police doctor, Herr Fabrice, said Kullmann was responsible for his actions. Dr. Vogt gave corroborative evidence, saying Kullmann was not a fanatic, but a "fanaticised" man, and of violent disposition. There should be taken into account his unfortunate inheritance from his parents of sudden passion and revengeful disposition. District Judicial Councillor Stroesenreuther, from frequent intercourse, considered Kullmann gifted with prompt and accurate judgment. Accused had never been guilty of self-contradiction, and at the time of the attempted assassination was fully responsible for his acts.

Wednesday, October 30.—The trial of Kullmann was resumed this morning, at noon. Professor Rienecke gave very full evidence to the effect that he did not consider Kullmann to be a religious or a political fanatic; neither had he a natural predisposition to crime; nor was he a common murderer. His powers of comprehension were unimpaired, but, on the other hand, Kullmann was hereditarily afflicted with a moral defect. His maternal grandfather was a suicide, his mother died deranged, and his father was an habitual drunkard. These facts, the professor argued, produced in Kullmann a certain want of independence in forming opinions, a susceptibility to external impressions, coldness of heart, and a tendency to violence and vanity. Therefore, although Kullmann must be held accountable, there was yet present in his nature a certain hereditary morbid disposition, calculated to affect his free will. The president summed up the medical testimony to the effect that Kullmann was accountable, but in a limited degree.

The jury found Kullmann guilty, and the Court condemned him to fourteen years' imprisonment in the house of correction, ten years' deprivation of civil rights, and subjection to police surveillance for the same period. The public prosecutor had demanded that the sentence of imprisonment should be for fifteen years.

In accordance with the decision of a general Ministerial order, dated 21st May, 1874, Kullmann will undergo his sentence at the house of correction at St. Georgen, near Bayreuth.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Berlin, November 3.—The Financial Bill of the German Empire for the year 1875 has been submitted to the Reichstag to-day. The ordinary expenditure is estimated at 396,523,455 reichsmarks, and the extraordinary expenditure at 125,277,684 reichsmarks, forming a total of 521,801,139 reichsmarks, which is balanced by the estimated revenue. The Imperial Chancellor is also empowered to issue Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding 24 millions of reichsmarks as a provisional augmentation of the funds of the Imperial Central Treasury required for current expenses. The Chancellor is likewise empowered to issue Treasury notes to the amount of 30 millions of reichsmarks, to be employed in the necessary measures for effecting the reform of the coinage of the Empire.

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A BROTHER.

News comes from the canton of Tessin of a savage act on the part of the chaplain of Meride, in the district of Mendrisio. The brother of the chaplain had given, it is supposed, some signs of mental aberration, which led the latter, so he states, to presume that his brother had some designs upon his life. Under this pretext he was shut up in a miserable room with but a small opening in it, strongly guarded by bars of iron, through which his meals were handed. One day latterly the sister of the victim, who was in the habit of taking his meals to the window, observed that the last ration had not been withdrawn, and she suspected that he was dead. In entering the den, which had not been open for a long time, Gaetano Roncati, such was his name, was found at the foot of a bed of rotten straw, in contact with the bare earth in a dying state. His beard was long and untended, his body was covered with bristles rather than hair, and his thin locks spread over his shoulders like those of a *zingaro*. The place looked more like a stable than anything else; its state is not fit for description, but some idea may be formed of it from the fact that for ten years this miserable being had been locked up in the den with no other company than the spiders which had woven their webs from roof to floor. The curé was called to give the last consolations of religion to the poor creature, but when he arrived this victim of a brother's barbarity had been released from his sufferings. When these facts became known there was a cry of indignation raised throughout the district at the savagery of an act happily without frequent parallel; and no slight amount of dissatisfaction has been expressed that the local authorities have been slow in their action to punish the author of the cruel deed. It is stated that the somewhat too liberal tendencies of Roncati in opinion and in matters of expenditure did not suit the avaricious character of the chaplain his brother, and in this may be found the motive for the incarceration of the victim. It is not yet known whether the police authorities have taken action in the affair. It is difficult to conceive that such an event can be passed by unchallenged.

SICILIAN BRIGANDAGE.

In answer to representations contained in a letter addressed by Colonel Angus Croll, as chairman of the Anglo-Sicilian Sulphur Company, to the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Visconti-Venosta, has informed her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rome that the complaints made by Colonel Croll as to the condition of public security in the province of Caltanisetta shall be inquired into. At the same time the Italian Minister says that a new organization of the service for the repression of brigandage is about to be put into execution in the whole of Sicily, by means of a considerable development of the military force, with unity of purpose and of action. His Majesty's Government trusts that these measures will have, as their result, the return of public security in the province of Caltanisetta and elsewhere; and that the interests of the English company in question will thus be benefited. Even more radical and energetic measures will be adopted should the existing ones, in spite of every precaution, prove to be insufficient to attain the desired end.

MISCELLANEOUS.

After an unsuccessful season, the International Exhibition at South Kensington was finally closed on Saturday, December 31. Portions of the building are, however, to be used in future for the display of various works of arts and science.

Relics of the Prince Albert have just been brought home by a whaling vessel from the Arctic regions. They include a record which was placed in a canister and left by Captain Kennedy in August, 1852, stating that he had been in winter quarters since the previous autumn, and that the ice had been broken and liberated his vessel.

Five of the crew of the schooner James Leed, of Preston, have been drowned, owing to their vessel sinking after having been in a collision with the steamer Norma, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Norma has arrived in Liverpool.

There has been an election riot in Infanta, in Alabama, originating with the negroes. Seven of the latter were killed, and fifteen wounded. Five whites were wounded.

Inquiry has been made respecting the death of a sailor from Borneo, who had been stabbed and mortally wounded by a shipmate at Plaistow. It was said that the man had been kept for some hours in a dead-house while he was still alive, and the jury, in returning a verdict of wilful murder against the person accused, censured the medical man who attended the deceased.

A skeleton has been found in a strange situation at Polruan. A landslip occurred there, and a wall at the rear of some houses fell, and exposed to view the complete skeleton of a man. No one can tell how it came there.

LAW.

LAW CALENDAR, 1875.

SUPREME COURT.

Terms, 4th to 27th March; 7th June to 3rd July; 30th August to 25th September; 29th November to 18th December.
Sydney Causes, 8th February to 3rd March; 3rd May to 4th June; 2nd to 28th August; 3rd to 26th November.
Equity Appeals, 22nd to 25th March; 28th to 30th June; 1st July; 20th to 23rd September; 13th to 16th December.
Divorce Sittings, 25th February, 20th May, 19th August, 18th November.
Sydney Gaol Delivery, 15th February, 10th May, 9th August, 10th November.
Vacations, 1st January to 6th February; 5th to 31st July; 24th to 31st December.
Holidays at the Supreme Court, 1st, 2nd, 9th, 11th, 16th, 18th, 23rd, 26th January; 26th and 29th March; 24th May; 21st June; 10th, 12th, 17th, 19th, 24th July; 9th November; 24th, 25th, 27th December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.
Yass, 1st April, 1st October.
Tamworth, 2nd April, 2nd October.
Wagga Wagga, 3rd April, 4th October.
Goulburn, 6th April, 6th October.
Dubbo, 6th April, 6th October.
Armidale, 8th April, 8th October.
Albury, 12th April, 9th October.
Mudgee, 12th April, 13th October.
Maitland, 16th April, 18th October.
Grafton, 16th April, 15th October.
Bathurst, 21st April, 22nd October.
Deniliquin, 19th April, 23rd October.

QUARTER SESSIONS.
METROPOLITAN AND COAST DISTRICTS.
Sydney, 1st February, 5th April, 31st May, 2nd August, 4th October, 14th December.
Campbelltown, 11th February, 12th August.
Windsor, 16th February, 4th May, 12th October.
Parramatta, 19th February, 7th May, 15th October.
Maitland, 4th March, 17th June, 9th September, 2nd December.
Singleton, 16th March, 21st September.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Goulburn, 6th January, 20th May, 9th September.
Yass, 18th January, 31st May, 20th September.
Wollongong, 30th January, 19th June, 1st October.
Queanbeyan, 22nd February, 30th June, 20th October.
Cooma, 28th February, 5th July, 25th October.
Bega, 10th March, 6th November.
Braidwood, 19th March, 19th July, 15th November.
Mudgee, 9th April, 30th July, 3rd December.
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
Young, 19th January, 15th June, 8th November.
Gundagai, 25th January, 21st June, 15th November.
Wagga Wagga, 3rd February, 1st July, 25th December.
Albury, 11th February, 9th July, 3rd December.
Deniliquin, 25th February, 22nd July, 16th December.
Hay, 3rd March, 29th July.
Wentworth, 19th March, 13th August.
WESTERN DISTRICT.
Dubbo, 8th February, 18th May, 6th August, 16th November.
Wellington, 11th February, 25th May, 13th August, 22nd November.
Orange, 17th February, 31st May, 18th August, 29th November.
Forbes, 24th February, 24th August.
Bathurst, 9th March, 8th June, 7th September, 6th December.
Bourke, 7th May, 5th November.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Muswellbrook, 6th January, 21st July.
Murrurundi, 13th January, 27th July.
Narrabri, 19th January, 2nd August.
Tamworth, 28th January, 12th August.
Armidale, 14th February, 19th August.
Glen Innes, 9th February, 24th August.
Tenterfield, 18th February, 3rd September.
Grafton, 26th February, 10th September.
Port Macquarie, 7th May, 29th October.

DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS.
Metropolitan and Coast District.
Sydney, 1st February, 4th March, 1st April, 3rd May, 3rd June, 2nd August, 2nd September, 4th October, 1st November, 2nd December.
Campbelltown, 12th February, 13th August.
Windsor, 17th February, 5th May, 13th October.
Parramatta, 22nd February, 10th May, 18th October.
Penrith, 25th February, 13th May, 21st October.
Newcastle, 1st March, 14th May, 6th September, 29th November.
Maitland, 9th March, 22nd June, 14th September, 7th December.
Singleton, 17th March, 22nd September.
Parramatta, 18th October.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Goulburn, 8th January, 22nd May, 11th September.
Burrowa, 14th January, 27th May, 16th September.
Yass, 28th January, 2nd June, 22nd September.
Wollongong, 1st February, 11th June, 2nd October.
Kiama, 3rd February, 14th June, 4th October.
Nowra, 5th February, 16th June, 6th October.
Ulladulla, 8th February, 18th June, 8th October.
Queanbeyan, 22nd February, 1st July, 21st October.
Cooma, 27th February, 7th July, 27th October.
Bombala, 3rd March, 11th July, 1st November.
Eden, 8th March, 4th November.
Bega, 11th March, 6th November.
Braidwood, 22nd March, 21st July, 17th November.
Moruya, 27th March, 20th November.
Berrima, 1st April, 24th November.
Bertley, 6th April, 30th November.
Mudgee, 12th April, 3rd August, 7th December.
SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.
Grenfell, 15th January, 10th June, 3rd November.
Young, 21th January, 16th June, 10th November.
Gundagai, 27th January, 22nd June, 18th November.
Tumut, 29th January, 25th June, 19th November.
Wagga Wagga, 5th February, 3rd July, 26th November.
Albury, 15th February, 12th July, 6th December.
Corowa, 24th February, 17th July, 11th December.
Deniliquin, 26th February, 23rd July, 17th December.
Hay, 4th March, 30th July.
Balranald, 12th March, 6th August.
Wentworth, 20th March, 14th August.
Dubbo, 6th February, 17th May, 9th August, 15th November.
Wellington, 11th February, 22nd May, 12th August, 20th November.
Orange, 16th February, 3rd June, 16th August, 2nd December.
Forbes, 26th February, 26th August.
Carcoar, 4th March, 2nd September.
Bathurst, 18th March, 12th June, 11th September, 10th December.
Hill End, 19th March, 17th September.
Bourke, 6th May, 4th November.
Molong, 28th May, 25th November.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.
Muswellbrook, 6th January, 6th April, 21st July.
Scone, 8th January, 7th April, 23rd July.
Murrurundi, 11th January, 9th April, 26th July.
Narrabri, 18th January, 2nd August.
Gunnedah, 22nd January, 6th August.
Tamworth, 27th January, 11th August.
Armidale, 3rd February, 18th August.
Glen Innes, 9th February, 24th August.
Inverell, 13th February, 28th August.
Tenterfield, 18th February, 3rd September.
Grafton, 25th February, 9th September.
Casino, 3rd March, 15th September.
Wingham, 3rd May, 25th October.
Port Macquarie, 8th May, 30th October.
Kempsey, 12th May, 3rd November.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

The Court delivered judgment in the five postponed cases of the borough of Ashfield against Warren, Sandy, Underwood, Henson, and Clissold. These were cases in which the borough of Ashfield sued for the recovery of rates. The plaintiffs were in each case nonsuited.

NEWTON AND ANOTHER V. HOW AND ANOTHER.

This was a breach of contract case heard on the Tuesday previous and postponed for judgment. The Court nonsuited the plaintiffs. Mr. Simpson, instructed by Mr. Pigott, for plaintiffs; and Mr. Manning, instructed by Mr. Rolin, for defendants.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were severally called on for hearing, and no parties being present were ordered to be struck out:—Eichler v. Amore, for medical attendance; Veecye v. Cross, goods sold and delivered; Rose v. Hayes, trespass; Peapes and another v. Parramatta River Steam Navigation Company, negligence as carriers; and Pringle v. Dodds, an action on a promissory note.

CASE POSTPONED.

The case of Williams v. Beth was postponed till Thursday next, the 31st instant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, December 31, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Ellen Cooper, first meeting, at Armidale.
Monday, January 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Nicholas Barlow, first and only meeting, at Casino.
Wednesday, January 6, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Joseph Denby, first and only meeting, at Deniliquin.
Thursday, January 7, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Ellen Cooper, second meeting, at Armidale.
Friday, January 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Robert Dilley, first and only meeting, at East Maitland; William Collins, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; John Bache, first and only meeting, at Bathurst; John Fitzpatrick, first and only meeting, at Wentworth; Stephen Dunleavy, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.
Tuesday, January 12, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Page, first and only meeting, at Tamworth.
Wednesday, January 13, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles Cooper, first and only meeting, at Grafton.
Thursday, January 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: George Henry Robinson, first and only meeting, at Shoalhaven.
Wednesday, January 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Archibald M'Loughlan, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; George Harrison, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; Edmund Henry Simmons, first and only meeting at Newcastle; William Payne, first and only meeting, at Forbes.
Friday, January 22, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Daniel Adams, first and only meeting, at Bathurst.
Monday, January 25, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Hill, third meeting, at Mudgee.
Tuesday, January 26, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Patrick Nihill, first and only meeting at Dungog.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Pinhey, Evans, Wynne, Hunt, Charlton, Kippax, Lester, Paling, Josephson, and Smart.

Fourteen persons were fined, some 5s., and others 10s. for drunkenness or for disorderly conduct. Five others were admonished and discharged. John O'Meally, besides being fined for drunkenness, was also fined 20s. for assaulting the constable (Payne) who apprehended him; and was found guilty, further, of having in the scuffle which took place, wilfully and maliciously torn the policeman's uniform trousers, for which offence he was ordered to pay as damages the sum of 23s. 6d., the price of a new garment, or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

James Fraser was summarily convicted of having stolen three shirts valued at 30s., the goods of Charles Brown, and of having stolen one hat and one shirt valued at 12s., the property of Charles Johnson. For the first offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and for the second one month in addition.

Three prisoners were discharged and four were remanded.

On the summons paper were twenty-five cases. Money v. Money was a case in which the defendant sought for an order to vary an order made on a previous day directing him to pay 10s. weekly for the separate support of his wife. The grounds upon which he based his application were, first, improper conduct on the part of his wife, and inability on his part to comply with the order. Mr. Roberts conducted the case for the husband. The Bench reduced the order from 10s. to 1s. weekly. In Carey v. Elliott, to recover possession of three pillows, valued at 25s., alleged to be illegally detained; and in M'Donald v. Hanks, a like proceeding in respect of one bath, one stove, and one chair, valued at £15, each complainant obtained an order. West v. Male, and same v. Philby, were undefended proceedings to recover possession of tenements from over-holding tenants, in each of which a seven days' warrant was granted. Georgina Brownrigg was fined 20s. for assaulting Jane Kerr, and Alice Driscoll was fined 10s. for using words calculated to provoke Ellen Crowther to commit a breach of the peace. On the prosecution of Inspector Oram, John Bruce and — O'Donnell were fined 10s. each, and John Callaghan 20s., for breaches of the Transit Commissioners' by-laws. The remaining cases were either not prosecuted, or were dismissed, or were postponed.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hale, Smith, and Reading.

Six persons were fined 5s. each for drunkenness.

Terence Maher was ordered to pay a fine of 5s., or be imprisoned for two days, for having been guilty of indecent conduct in Belgrave-street, Manly Beach.

Julia Kelly, a young woman, 19 years of age, was convicted of having stolen two gold rings, of the value of 20s.; but, in consideration of her youth, the Bench dealt leniently with her, and fined her 20s., with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

John Forey and James Maley, for having wilfully broken a jar, of the value of 19s., and the property of a Chinaman, named Yen Yah, were ordered to pay the value of the damaged property, or go to gaol for four days.

John Naughton, 32 years of age, and a dealer, was charged with having unlawfully assaulted and beaten his wife Kate Naughton. On the 26th instant, defendant and his wife were at Mossman's Bay, and the defendant got drunk, and wanted money from his wife. She refused to give him any, and he then left and went home. When the complainant got home, her husband abused her and beat her severely, and his violence caused several bruises to appear upon her face and body. The Bench ordered the defendant to pay a fine of £5, or be imprisoned for one month.

William Smith was brought up, on remand, charged with having feloniously and unlawfully, and of his malice aforethought, killed and murdered a Polynesian native, whose name is unknown to the Attorney-General. Mr. Williams, the Crown Solicitor, stated that the efforts made to instruct the native, who is the only witness who can give evidence as to the murder, in religious truths, so that he might understand the obligation of an oath, had been unavailing, through the difficulty of communication, and that there seemed no probability of any advance being made. The Bench regretted that so serious a case could not be thoroughly investigated; but, under the circumstances, they could do nothing else than discharge the prisoner. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

SUMMONS CASES.—Thomas Spring was fined 10s., with 5s. 6d. costs of Court, for having assaulted Emily Thompson. Emily Thompson was fined £1, with 5s. 6d. costs, for having made use of indecent language.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The following transfers of licenses were granted:—The license of the Criterion Hotel, George-street, from Edward J. Whewlow to Charles M. Ware. The license of the Old Shamrock Hotel, Crown and Woolloomooloo streets, from Helen Lock to Henry J. Voller. The license of the Theatre Royal Hotel, from James M'Gregor to Elizabeth Quinlan. The license of the Star Hotel, Crown and Liverpool streets, from Adam Elliott to Patrick Hardman. The license of the Rag and Famish Hotel, Mount-street, St. Leonards, from Charles J. Bullivant to John Stokes.

LICENSED VEHICLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—From the tenor of a report of a meeting of proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles in your paper of Tuesday, the 22nd instant, as well as of a similar report of a meeting on the 17th November last, it needs no prophet to foretell that there will be a strike amongst the cabmen and all other vehicle owners they can intimidate to join them on the 1st January next. If a strike takes place it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the Transit Commissioners to take a firm stand on the occasion. On the 1st January, this year, a strike amongst vehicle-owners was effected, and, after a day or two, a compromise was made, partly through the insolvent and embarrassed state of the Transit Commissioners, from want of proper by-laws—the Government having refused to assent to thirteen of those submitted for approval, and partly through the kind offices of Sir A. Stephen, who represented to at least one of the Commissioners the distress of some of the cabmen and their families through the intimidation practised upon them by a number of violent men, or to that effect. Now, however, that the Commissioners have by-laws of their own making in force, and which have, I believe, stood the test of legal prohibitions and the obstructions of lawyers, a trained staff of officers and *funds* at their disposal, they should, in my opinion, firmly and temperately carry out their own by-laws, and give the Public Vehicles' Act a fair trial. As honourable men, they are, I think, under an obligation to fairly administer the law under which they have taken office. No one, up to the present time, has said anything, or but little in favour of the working of the Vehicles' Act of 1873. I therefore, with your permission, will offer a few observations on some of the by-laws referred to at the meetings of proprietors, &c., before alluded to.

1st. They require a by-law to enable them to summarily recover a fare, instead of suing for it at the Small Debts Court. This is a reasonable request if it could be done. In the Commissioners' original draft by-laws several say—for instance No. 56 as then arranged—provided that the justices adjudicating in any dispute should order payment of fares and such costs for loss of time as they should in their discretion think proper; the maximum amount by the Act being ten pounds. The Board was advised by counsel as well as by their solicitor, that such by-laws were *ultra vires*; although a by-law of the City Council made from a similarly worded enactment had been in force, and acted upon for some years. The Commissioners considered themselves bound to act on the legal advice given to them. I introduced a bill into the Assembly 30th October, 1873, to remedy, amongst other things, this defect, but the cabmen and their friends opposed it by petition and otherwise, so as to stop its progress. It was also with a view to gain time brought forward in the Legislative Council, but was lost there on a motion for the second reading, through the same agency.

2nd. Requirement of the meeting.—That carters who now pay nothing should, like other persons, be compelled to pay a license. The Commissioners endeavoured to enforce payment, but the Supreme Court decided that contractors, such as Woods and Co., were not plying for hire in the legal sense of the term, as I understood the decision.

3rd. That alterations are needed in a number of the Commissioners' by-laws, especially under schedule F, fares by *time* only.—The Commissioners endeavoured to meet the case by a scale of pay by time and by distance, but my conviction was that the cabmen did all they could to humbug and harass the public under that system, and that paying by time only, and a pace at a fixed rate, say of six miles an hour, is the only practicable way, and, that the Commissioners are right in enforcing a scale of fares by time only, viz., for a cab, 1s. for each quarter of an hour, *for the first hour, &c.*: 9d. per quarter of an hour afterwards. If the rate of pay be too low, I have no doubt but that a proper representation of the case would be attended to by the Commissioners.

The case stated of a cabman who waited on the stand for a long time, and then was compelled to take a shilling fare, has no particular force in it. It may have been an unusual occurrence, or may tend to show that there are too many cabs on the stand, and that, after waiting so long, some one is expected to turn up to be fleeced, to make good the loss of time, &c.

As respects the by-laws objected to, the grievances of the cabmen were, I think, fully set forth in a Parliamentary paper, ordered to be printed 14th January, 1874. Now, what do these objections amount to? I will refer to some of them.

By-law No. 3 is objected to because, although the applicant for a license has to get a certificate of fitness from two respectable persons, and the Commissioners having a large staff of officers, no inquiry is made about the respectability of the applicant, nor of the persons who certify as to his character, and that in consequence bad characters are sometimes licensed. This by-law is substantially the same as No. 3 of the City Council by-laws, in force for at least seven years, and to which no objection was at any time taken. It is not true that the Board make no inquiry in this particular. If the applicant for a license was not known to the Commissioners or their officers, full inquiry was made in every case this time last year.

I am aware that a man was licensed by the Commissioners who formerly had a bad character; inquiry was made about him. He had been convicted of some offence and served a considerable time in gaol, I believe; after which he was something like two years up the country at work, and returned with a good character. After full inquiry and deliberation the Commissioners unanimously licensed this man as a driver, as they were of opinion that he had reformed, and they were not willing to destroy his hopes for ever. I have made inquiry about this person, and am glad to find that up to the time of my inquiry, about a month since, he has had no complaint against him, and is believed to be a well-conducted man. The cabmen say they are anxious to keep their calling respectable, for which all right-thinking people will commend them, but let them not strain at a gnat and swallow a camel.

No. 10 objection! "Does not appear to distinguish between transferring from one owner of licensed vehicle to another, and *selling for private use*." This by-law is intended to enable the seller to get rid of his liability with his license, and to save the purchaser from having to pay for a fresh license. If any public vehicle be sold for *private* use (a thing rather improbable) it ceases to be regulated by the Commissioners. The objection has no force.

No. 13, objected to "as giving too large a discretionary power to Commissioners." This by-law corresponds with No. 15 of the City Council, which gave the power to the Mayor of Sydney alone to suspend a license *for two offences committed within eight months*, on conviction by *one* Justice. The Commissioners' by-law is carried out by three gentlemen, the Mayor being one, on two convictions by *two* Justices within *six* months. Surely the liberty of the subject is safer under the present by-law than the former one, and to which no objection was taken. I may state that some of the wise men among the cabmen recommend the Commissioners to strike out of this by-law the words "six months," with a view to make it more acceptable to them. It is not imperative that the Commissioners shall suspend any man's license for two minor offences in six months. The by-law includes the words "felony or misdemeanour." The Commissioners, as rational men, would act, have in fact acted, with much forbearance and proper discretion.

No. 18. "No vehicle to be withdrawn without notice."—Objected that it does not provide for accidents.—The words "except in the case of accident" were inserted on revision of the by-laws. Accidents were, however, provided for in No. 6. This by law is intended to prevent public inconvenience by combinations and strikes, it is therefore suspected that the owners and drivers of vehicles would rather that the by-law were expunged, and thus enable them to arrange a strike at their pleasure rather than the 1st January, when they are not licensed and consequently are under no control.

No. 19. "To ply from public stands."—This by-law seemed to be necessary to prevent cabmen loitering about and becoming a nuisance in the streets. It is not intended to prevent the hiring of a cab anywhere, or by any person. By-law No 70 provides that any cab on a public stand shall be deemed disengaged; and further, if at any other place than a public stand, the owner or driver shall solicit engagement by word or sign, he shall be bound to take a fare immediately. No. 36 provides that no owner or driver having agreed to take a fare from any place, at any time, shall delay, neglect, or refuse to do so. Some regulation is necessary to preserve order amongst the cabmen themselves. During the time this by-law was in abeyance, the cabmen became a nuisance at the Railway Station, quarrelling and disorder continually prevailing, and at last some of them assaulted the station-master. The Commissioner for Railways interposed his authority under the Railway Act, and permitted only a certain number of them to go on to the railway station. What will the Hon. John Sutherland say of the cruelty of this Act? They only punched the head of the station master I am informed, and for this simple act a number of his (the Minister's) friends are prevented from earning an honest crust at the railway station. Something must be wrong when such a thing can happen in this free country.

No. 23 is stated to be too stringent, requiring drivers to attend in or about his vehicle while on a stand, instead of gathering together in groups, occupying much idle time in mischief.

No. 31 defines a trot to be at the rate of six miles an hour, if desired by the hirer—stating a rate of travelling would appear absolutely necessary to fixing fares by time only, otherwise some of the cabmen would train their horses to trot six miles in seven hours.

No. 33 provides that no person suffering from infectious disease shall knowingly be carried in a public vehicle, &c. Surely in this climate this is a proper precaution to take for the public health. If the police require a vehicle for any purpose, they take it of course, paying the damage if any sustained by the vehicle. Exception was, I think, taken to the exclusion of animals from public vehicles—pet animals, such as small dogs; but the objection was so frivolous, that it was not worthy of a moment's consideration. Several other by-laws have been objected to, but if all that are objected to were expunged, and the remainder enforced in a reasonable manner, they in their turn would, in my opinion, meet the same fate, so long as a few factious persons amongst the owners and drivers of vehicles are determined to have a grievance, probably for the purpose of fleecing the dupes they mislead.

WILLIAM TUNKS.

28th December.

PERSONAL AND PARTY GOVERNMENT AT ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It was to me nothing new or unexpected, during the late elections, that the most persevering and unscrupulous efforts were made by members and partizans of the present Ministry to exclude me from public life. Nor have these efforts been confined to admitted or notorious facts, or to public criticism and investigation. Numerous instances have indirectly or incidentally come to my knowledge of attempts made to blacken my public character and prejudice me in public estimation by the grossest misrepresentations and exaggerations, many of which have emanated from Ministerial sources. I am, therefore, entitled to suppose that many other similar instances have occurred which have not reached my ears or fallen under my observation. It has often been industriously circulated by Ministers and their emissaries that I always factiously oppose, and that I persistently indulge in personal abuse of, one or other of the members of the present Government. I am not concerned at present to deal with this accusation. But when the truth comes to be (as it will be some day) known, it will appear that even upon these points I have been greatly maligned or misunderstood, and that whatever political opposition I have manifested, or invective uttered, has been feeble and mild compared with the character and amount of public wrong resisted, or personal provocation received.

I have been also frequently assured, by persons upon whose veracity I could depend, and whose opportunities of observation were indisputable, that clerks, messengers, and other public servants in Government offices have been employed in searching records, and in preparing memoranda and other documents intended to be, and which were afterwards actually used in elections for electioneering and party purposes on behalf of Ministers and partisans, or against their real or apparent political opponents.

Moreover, during the late elections I have had abundant evidence, satisfactory to myself and others, that electioneering placards, notices, memoranda, and other party documents had been originated or prepared under the direction or on behalf of Ministers, and some altogether or in part manufactured in Government offices, or by the hands of public servants. The evidence in many of these cases no doubt depended much upon coincidences and resemblances of style and expression, as well upon references and allusions to parliamentary records and events, but could not easily be mistaken by those who had paid attention to such characteristics.

Perhaps, however, I should not have felt it my duty to call public attention to these circumstances had I not, during the late election for Queanbeyan, ascertained upon undoubted authority that at least one document falling within the above category was actually forwarded from the Colonial Secretary's office to an influential individual in Queanbeyan, with the obvious, and indeed avowed intention to obtain or affect his vote and influence against me, and in favour of the Government candidate. The paper contained direct personal reference to myself as a candidate and public man, and of course exhibited me in no favourable light. It was in fact nothing more or less than a canvassing for votes in writing.

I have referred to these proceedings because they seem to me to illustrate another phase in the progress of personal government, of which mention was made in the debate upon Mr. Combes' motion, and towards which, if we have not long reached it, it is admitted we have been long obviously tending. On that occasion, it was not so much that the personal influence of the Governor was used to overawe and influence the transaction of public business in the Assembly, as that it was coolly assumed by Ministers, and their partizans in and out of doors, all parties in effect directly or indirectly, more or less interested in the result, that Ministers had a sort of vested right to use the Governor and the Governor's name and personal influence in furtherance of what may be called public, but are in reality their own personal interests—their own ends and purposes—of personal benefit and aggrandizement. The contest on Mr. Combes' motion was a party contest—as all contests upon important questions must be under party government. One of the eventual points in issue was whether a certain party should remain in office, or another come in. Or in other words Ministers were fighting for the retention of office, and of all benefits, political or personal, thereto appertaining.

In the efforts above referred to, and hitherto, so far successful, made against my return by the Government, the question in issue has been, from a Ministerial and personal point of view, much the same. Ministers regard me, perhaps with reason, as one of their direct political opponents. They make a great mistake in regarding me as a personal opponent. I have never been—perhaps from inherent defect or want of political ability—a proper party man. The principal charges against me—from Mr. Parkes himself, and other hostile delineators who naturally take up his cue, whether in or out of Parliament, or during the late or former elections—have come much to the same thing—impracticability, denunciation of this and that, too much individualism, incapacity for corporate action. The Government may yet find their mistake in taking so much pains to exclude me from public life, merely upon the ground of my opposition to themselves upon certain questions. But, holding this view, of which they will probably not be disabused until they find themselves in opposition, they very naturally regard me as a serious obstacle to their own personal and party purposes. They have consequently not scrupled to employ public servants and other public agencies, provided at the public cost, to keep out of Parliament one whom they regard as a sort of public enemy—that is to say, an enemy to the enjoyment and possession by the right persons of a certain amount of loaves and fishes.

It was certainly never meant by the Constitution, whether British or colonial; nor is it consistent with the original theories of party or responsible government that public money, or any agencies provided thereby, should be employed to furnish arms and instruments for party purposes, or, in other words, for the personal benefit and aggrandisement of a number of individuals, which is all that any political party ever amounts to, in its essence. And the assumption at the bottom of all proceedings is, that a certain person or certain persons are the indispensable men—that he or they have a right, and no one else—to make all public agencies their slaves and instruments.

The process, however, goes on gradually. In the times when I was Minister I did not receive a single farthing of public money by way of travelling expenses, or any other sort of expenses belonging to the category of personal. Since then it has become an established practice, which the present Ministers have certainly not been backward in exemplifying, for these and other officials to charge against the public revenue the expenses of political ovations and demonstrations—trips to Melbourne, Brisbane, or Grafton, overland and otherwise, for political and party purposes—the daily details of cab-hire, the employment of reporters, the construction of railway platforms for individual convenience, the use of special trains and other conveyances for personal or party services. If these indulgences had been ventured on in early times, they would have been publicly commented on and objected to, as matters of Parliamentary or other public censure, and by none more strenuously than by Mr. Parkes himself, who has often publicly attacked me for much inferior matters, among others, merely for having, as a Minister, attended the sittings of a committee of which I had been appointed a member by the Legislative Assembly.

It belongs to the same category of ideas when Ministers and their friends constantly complain of, and designate as personal abuse, any free criticism upon Ministerial acts, conduct, or policy. In these cases it is assumed that the personality of Ministers is involved, and the personal honour, reputation, and interest of Ministers, assailed, simply because the result may be fatal or dangerous to their obvious personal interest in retaining office, as if, in fact, this were a species of vested personal interest. It is forgotten that often, and indeed generally, the personal act or utterance of a Minister is public in every sense. And when Ministers or their friends retort by attempting a similar criticism upon the private acts, conduct, or expressions of their political opponents, too often to the extent of divulging the most sacred private confidences, the unreflecting public are apt to overlook the fact, that the first offence against sound reason, good taste, and constitutional principles is committed not by those who, from whatever point of view, or with whatever roughness or severity, criticise the public acts or proceedings of Ministers, but by those who break from the path of public criticism to investigate and publicly comment upon private affairs.

To conclude, personal government consists in the absorption of public in personal and individual interests, and the assumption of a personal and individual right in public office and position. And in short, "*L'Etat, c'est moi.*" "No doubt but ye are the people"—the bust of Caligula—the horse of Heliogabalus—the apotheosis of Macedonian, Roman, and Eastern sovereigns—nay, even the "vote for him" inscribed upon a huge head borne or stuck about the streets—all these, and a thousand similar instances, are but types or illustrations of the same personal idea.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM FORSTER.

Sydney, December 28.

MR. SAMUEL AND THE HALL CONCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I have intimated already that a newspaper is not the place for a Minister of the Crown to discuss the merits or demerits of an election speech; and I should not now reply to Mr. Samuel's letter of to-day but for the inuendo as to "glass houses," which it contains.

I challenge Mr. Samuel to publish on the housetops any charge he thinks he can make affecting my honour; and so long as he confines himself to the truth, and to facts, I fear no danger to my reputation at his hands.

Your readers cannot but be amused at the triangular duel now being carried on through the medium of your columns by Mr. Samuel, Mr. Montefiore, and myself, arising from remarks which fell from me at one of my election meetings. It appears that Mr. Montefiore replies to my answers to Mr. Samuel, and the latter does the needful for his friend Mr. Montefiore. Is not this idea borne out? First, Mr. Samuel attacks, by disputing the correctness of my figures. My reply elicits an inquiry from Mr. Montefiore as to my dogmas on taxation. I decline a controversy with "*the friend*," and then Mr. Samuel comes to the rescue of Mr. Montefiore.

It is unfair that I should have to fight two skilful generals at the same time, but being armed with facts, I am reluctantly impelled by the tone of Mr. Samuel's letter of to-day to request that you will allow me space briefly to reply—leaving for a future time and place a more elaborate discussion.

Before touching on the question at issue, I would like to remark that it would have been in better taste, certainly more dignified on the part of a Cabinet Minister, and a C.M.G. to boot,—if Mr. Samuel had restrained his impulse until Parliament met, as he might have been certain the Pacific mail contract would be fully discussed at the earliest proper opportunity.

Regarding the misprint of £30,000 for £20,000, in the report of my speech at the Masonic Hall, Mr. Samuel might have accepted the explanation that it was a misprint, and not have accused me of "*trying to shelter myself from the gross exaggeration*," &c. To say the least of this portion of his letter, it is neither generous nor gentlemanly treatment of an opponent. But if evidence be required whether I said £20,000 or £30,000, I appeal to the 500 persons who formed my audience on the occasion referred to.

I stated, on information derived from persons versed in steam matters, that the value of the concession made to Hall was about £20,000; and, fortunately, I have before me at this moment the memo. which supplied the information.

Mr. Samuel in his first letter attempted to show that the concession was not worth more than £1500 per annum, and endeavoured to prove it by stating the dock dues for a vessel of 2000 tons at 6d. per ton amounted for two days to £100, and said "*This is even less than £1500 per annum.*"

Against this I have shown that the free use of the dock and plant at Cockatoo alone was worth £7500 per annum. I did not make this statement without authority, and if there be any doubt of the correctness I would refer those interested to the Waterview Bay Dock Company to substantiate my figures.

Then as to the rate for dock dues, the following extract from an account bearing the Government stamp has been handed to me by a friend:—From inspection of the original document, which I enclose, you will perceive a charge for 1 day at 1s. 5½d. per ton, 6 days at 8½d. per ton; which will bear favourable comparison with Mr. Samuel's statement of 6d.

Then we are assured that large ships can be cleaned and painted in two days, but the contract with Mr. Hall conceded five days, and surely the concession should be valued by the time which the contractor could demand; but that two days is not sufficient, it can be proved that the P. and O. Company occupied the dock with their steamers on an average for five days!

Now, in the face of these facts, and with the admission which this correspondence has induced Mr. Samuel to make, that harbour dues in this port alone are worth £1000 per year, in addition to his £1500, how can my figures be challenged?

Mr. Samuel has further attempted to prove that it was not as a matter of principle that I took exception to the concessions made to Hall, by stating that the A. S. N. Co. (of which I am a director) stipulated for similar privileges. But this is strangely weak and illogical, and I cannot conceive by what process of reasoning he connects the terms of an arrangement, openly made, for carrying on a temporary service, incident to Hall's break-down, with concessions made to the former contractor behind the backs of the other tenderers for the permanent service.

I never blamed Hall for obtaining the concessions, but I condemned the manner in which they were made. And I have no doubt the shareholders of the A. S. N. Co. will not be displeased with their directors when they learn from Mr. Samuel's letter that, in carrying out the temporary service, the interests of the company have been protected by the Board stipulating for terms equal to the concessions possessed by the late contractor for the permanent contract.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

Sydney, December 29.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1447067

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 29.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 892 tons, Captain Darrell, from Auckland 19th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Lukis, Mrs. Rubie, Miss Thorburn, Miss Brooks, Miss Darrell, Messrs. Kent, Wilkins, Rottrey, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

John Knox, barque, 330 tons, Captain Davis, from Lyttelton 16th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Mrs. Caldwell and child, Miss Caldwell, Mr. Beauchamp, and 2 in the steerage. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Bella, brig, 198 tons, Captain Morris, from Adelaide 18th instant. Captain, agent.

Flora, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Wawn, from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Messrs. Hart, Freeman, Giese, and 1 native. Captain, agent.

Reconnaissance, barque, 320 tons, Captain Watson, from Vavau 19th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Collie, Miss Collie, Miss Bonnefire. Captain, agent.

John Wesley, missionary barque, 190 tons, Captain Mansel, from the South Sea Islands. Passengers—Rev. B. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Rev. J. Carey, Mrs. Carey 3 children and servant, Rev. W. T. Rabone, Mrs. Rabone and 3 children, Rev. L. Fison, Rev. G. Minns, Mrs. Minns and 4 children, Rev. C. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders and 1 child, Mrs. Williams child and servant, Miss Amos, Miss Wilson, and 4 in the steerage. Chapman, agent.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Hero (s.), for Auckland.
Easby (s.), for Dunedin.
Barrabool (s.), for Melbourne.
Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne.
H. M. S. Blanche, for Samoa.
Kate Waters, for Shanghai.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 30.

Sir John Lawrence, Knight Commander, for London; Aarhuus, for Amoy; James Paterson (s.), for Brisbane; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 29.

Hero (s.), 851 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. E. Dance, Miss Wrigley, Miss Bennett, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Curtis, Miss Curtis, Miss E. Wrigley, Miss Hawke, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Bell, Captain Lamb, Messrs. J. Bloomington, F. Cavanagh, W. Keals, G. Barnes, D. Cooper, W. Palmer, R. Hawke, R. Birke, Gilmour, Davis, Bell, Walsh, and 30 in the steerage.

Wentworth (s.), 650 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Moule, Mrs. Dearden, Mrs. Greenway and 6 children, Dr. G. B. Yorke, Lieutenant J. B. Fellowes, Rev. James Greenwood, Rev. F. H. Long, Messrs. W. L. Murphy, James Bennett, Guillan, A. Guillan, Croudace, W. C. Cornish, A. Cornish, W. Golding, Dearden, G. Sly, H. S. M'Donald, Postle, Scannell, Thomas Greenway, Wilson, Hemmingham, Le Set, and 32 in the steerage.

Barrabool (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Perceval, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Miss Gallagher, Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Courtney and infant, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Craig, Miss Owen, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dodd, Miss Taylor, Messrs. E. Eddis, A. Edwards, Rev. J. Gallagher, Messrs. A. Heron, J. M'Govern, M. Cockburn, G. E. Barker, Short, F. Thomas, C. Perceval, Wheeler, M. J. Robertson, Rev. H. E. Fort, Messrs. G. R. Dodd, G. B. Scrivener, Master Green, Rev. W. Fort, Messrs. C. Brown, J. Surfield, W. Courteney, J. Andrews, Master Phypers, Master Jones, and 21 in the steerage.

Bulli (s.), 337 tons, Captain Morwick, for Melbourne, via Bulli, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 29.

Alert, Gem, Yarra Yarra, Marie, from Newcastle, with 140 tons stone, 1040 tons coal; Woniora, from Newcastle, with 245 tons coal; Morning Star, from Manning River, with 14,000 feet hardwood, 15 bags maize; Little Pet, Eagle, from Wollongong, with 320 tons coal; Laura, from Brisbane Water, with 15,000 feet timber; Annie Books, from Clyde River, with 17,000 feet timber; Coonanbara (s.) from the Hunter River, with 350 bales wool, 90 bales hay, 20 hides, 4 bundles skins, 40 bags potatoes, 3 boxes colonial tobacco, 3 horses, 71 hides, 60 boxes soap, 10 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 29.

Monarch, Alice Jane, for Richmond River; Little Pet, for Wollongong; Woniora, for Bulli; Morning Star, White Cloud, for Manning River; Star of the East, Laura, for Broken Bay; Marie, Alert, Eagle, Yarra Yarra, Gem, Scotia, for Newcastle; Eureka, for Port Macquarie, Annie Books, for Tuross River.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

(A special charge is made for consignees' announcements made in this column.)

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Auckland: 26 casks oil, 162 bales flax, 33 bales tow, 8000 slates, 5 bales clothes-lines, 45 doors, 233 pieces skirting, 246 architraves, 3 boxes gold, 7 packages hides, 11 packages.

Bella, from Adelaide: 700 bags flour, 1820 bags wheat.

Flora, from the South Sea Islands: 11 tons pearlshell, 50 tons copra, and 6½ tons beche-de-mer.

John Knox, from Lyttelton: 40 tons slates, 10 tons old iron, 89 tins potatoes, 121 hides, 4 casks beef, 3 casks pork, 7 casks suet.

John Wesley, from South Sea Islands: 184 tons copra, 2 tuns fish oil, 1 cwt. fungus, 5 bales cotton.

Reconnaissance, from South Sea Islands: 160 tons 100 bags copra, 40 casks oil, 13 casks coconut oil, 5600 coconuts, 3 bales fungus, 7 packages.

Ex Windsor Castle: 10 bundles sheet and 88 bundles hoop iron; 35 bags patent nails; 9 sheets still copper; 30 waggon springs; 3 cases travelling saw bench; 15 bags C. S. R. clout nails; 7 kegs bolts and nuts; 1 cask mill bills; 2 casks assorted files; 5 bundles 6 bars and 1 case steel; 20 kegs black and G. I. dock head spikes; 1 cask brass and copper wire; 1 cask heavy brass sheets—F. W. Russell and Co.

Ex Windsor Castle: 122 packages—W. and S. Gardiner.

Ex Windsor Castle: 216 packages merchandise—E. Webb and Co., Bathurst.

Ex Bella: 1820 sacks wheat; 500 sacks Warren's flour; 200 sacks Ferguson's flour—Henry Dare.

Ex Bulli: 40 slate slabs—W. Patton.

Per Blenheim, from Glasgow: 50 cases whisky; 40 cases ginger wine; 30 cases limejuice cordial—Cohen and Levy, Tamworth.

Ex Blenheim: 4 cases gentlemen's shirts and mercery—M. A. Hughes and Co.

Ex William Duthie: 10 cases glass shades—E. Lidbury.

Ex Khandeish: 30 cases fish; 173 bags sugar—J. and W. Thomas, Forbes.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane: 25 cases kerosene, 25 packages tobacco, 60 packages tea, 63 packages iron, 12 bags bran, 29 cases wine, 70 cases maizena, 396 cases fruit, 14 bags potatoes, 25 kegs butter, 10 bags onions, 7 horses, 194 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR DUNEDIN AND WELLINGTON.—By the Easby (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.—By the James Paterson (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR LEVUKA.—By the Western Star (s.), this day, at 6 p.m.

DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office on Friday, the 1st January, 1875, per Normanby, closing at 3 p.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Normanby unless otherwise marked.

General Post Office, Sydney, December 30, 1874.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 29: Samuel Plimsoll, ship, 1444 tons, Captain Boaden, for London; Bulli (s.), 337 tons, Captain Morwick, for Melbourne, via Bulli.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) left Auckland, on Saturday, 19th December, at 1.15 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Tuesday, 29th, at 5.20 p.m. Experienced moderate variable breezes and fine weather throughout the passage. The barque Memento left Auckland in company.

The John Wesley (missionary barque), left Tonga December 11 for Ovalau, left Ovalau 17th December, Kandavu 18th. Had moderate breezes and fine weather throughout. Hoisted the ensign in answer to signals at the Flagstaff on Norfolk Island on the 23rd December, and passed Lord Howe's Island 26th.

The John Knox left Lyttelton on the 16th instant, and has had a succession of light variable winds throughout the passage.

WRECK OF THE GERMAN BRIG ALFRED.—By the arrival of the Flora and Reconnaissance we learn that the brig Alfred belonging to Messrs. Godeffroy and Co., had been lately totally lost on the Bonham Atoie Reef (Marshall's Group); all hands saved. The captain and crew had arrived at Samoa in the schooner Sawall.

The schooner Flora, having collected a cargo of pearl shell, copra, turtle shell, and beche-de-mer, during her cruise among the islands, called at Apia, and sailed again for Sydney on the 29th ultimo; head baffling northerly winds between Apia and Quiros Island 170 miles north of Apia, called at the latter island and bore up again on the 1st December, and had very squally variable weather, wind generally from the eastward between the Navigators and Fiji, called at Moala, Fiji Group, where the first authentic news was received of the annexation of Fiji; cleared the Fiji Group 15th December; from Fiji had generally unsteady easterly winds, but experienced a strong breeze from S.W. on Christmas-eve, when about 35 miles east of Howe's Island; this lasted about 18 hours and brought up a heavy sea from S.S.W, the barometer being remarkably low whilst it lasted. The Flora reports the following vessels at Apia:—German ship, Cesar Godeffroy; German barque, San Francisco; German barque, Batavia; German brig, Susanne; German schooner, Sawall; and American brigantine, Koloa. She also reports having passed over a boral shoal not marked on the chart, having from 12 to 15 fathoms water on it, between Nieue Fou Island and the Fijis, latitude 15·46 S., longitude 176·45½ E. The shoal appeared about a mile in circumference.

The barque Reconnaissance left Vavau (Friendly Islands) on the 12th December, and has experienced moderate easterly winds and fine weather throughout. She sighted Howe's Island on the 25th instant, and made the Australasian coast at Port Stephens on the 28th.

THE WEATHER.

THE storm signals displayed at Port Phillip yesterday afternoon denoted a southerly at Kiama. It reached Sydney about 5 p.m., but not in much force, although there was some heavy lightning and a smart downpour of rain, but by midnight the squall had passed away.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 28.—Oberlin, brig, Anderson, from Rockhampton.
December 29.—Dandenong (s.), Foster, from Sydney.
December 29.—Helen Macgregor (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 28.—Faron, brig, Riddle, for Lyttelton, with 340 tons coal.
December 28.—San Juan, brig, Davidson, for Melbourne, with 473 tons coal.
December 29.—Barrabool (s.), Pain, for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 509 tons coal.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 25.—St. Osyth (s.), from Plymouth; City of Melbourne (s.), Macedon (s.), from Sydney.

THE S. S. ST. OSYTH.—This much-talked-of steamer was telegraphed as having passed Cape Otway shortly after 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and about 10 p.m. she entered Port Phillip Heads, arriving in Hobson's Bay at a quarter to 8 o'clock yesterday morning. During her stay in the West India dock, she had hundreds of visitors, including several members of royalty, and during the very brief period she has been in port here, little more than twenty-four hours, her decks have swarmed with the numbers who ventured on board to inspect her. Notwithstanding she had just arrived from an ocean voyage yesterday, [illegible] and cargo had to be landed, there was no restriction [illegible] on visitors, and every courtesy was shown by the officers, although their patience must have been taxed at times. The St. Osyth is a new aspirant to a premier position in the [illegible] trade [illegible] in the London and Melbourne trade, and great things were predicted of her [illegible]. The result has justified the [illegible] and this steamer—the largest and longest which has [illegible] waters of Port Phillip—has come very near fulfilling [illegible] estimate formed of her, that she would [illegible] voyage out in 45 days. This limit appears to be [illegible] for competition in ocean steaming to [illegible] and to the St. Osyth may be fairly accorded the distinction of having made the nearest approximation to this standard. From the appended report it will be seen that the voyage has not been continuous, a break having been made by calling at St. Jago, where there was a detention of 24 hours or more, and but for this interruption, which could have been dispensed with, and which will most probably not occur in future, it is not unreasonable to presume that the run out would have been accomplished in the arbitrary 45 days. The St. Osyth, it may also be mentioned, had to contend against heavy weather for some 23 days of the passage. Having thus shown that she possesses the speed, and having proved we'l nigh to a demonstration the feasibility of the Cape voyage being performed in 45 days, the builders, Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have turned out an excellent specimen of naval architecture; and the engines, which are from the factory of Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, also of Newcastle, have recorded their own merits on the run out. Throughout the passage the steamer has never had twenty-four hours favourable wind to test her speed, and on December 16, when she logged 313 knots, the yards were braced sharp up. A severe south-easterly gale prevailed for three days after passing the Cape of Good Hope, and an excellent opportunity was thus offered of testing the sea-going qualities of this vessel; her steadiness at sea is said to be something surprising, and there is an entire absence of vibration, so frequently found in full-powered steamers.—*Argus*, December 26.

THE REPORTED LOSS OF THE SHIP MAITLAND.—The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday states that with reference to the reported wreck of the ship Maitland, referred to in our issue of the 19th instant, we learn that a telegram has been received by the Customs department from the agents of the vessel at Brisbane, stating that the Maitland had arrived at San Francisco, all well. The account of the wreck was too circumstantial to be a fabrication, but it can only be supposed that a mistake has been made in the name of the vessel, and that some other ship—not the Maitland—has been lost.

THE LADY FRANKLIN.—Sir Redmond Barry, as Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, gave his decision on Thursday, says the *Argus*, in the suit relating to the barque Lady Franklin. The vessel had belonged to Mr. Thorne, of Auckland, and was dispatched on a voyage from Auckland to Melbourne, thence to Newcastle, N.S.W., there to await orders. After the vessel arrived in Melbourne, it was found necessary to expend large sums for necessaries, repairs, &c. Messrs. Lord and Son, the agents of the ship, advanced in the first instance, £395, receiving a draft on the owner for the amount, which was subsequently paid. Afterwards they advanced further sums, making altogether £1000, and for this the captain gave them a bottomry bond. Messrs. Lord and Son sought to enforce the bond, as Thorne had become insolvent. The validity of the bond was disputed by the Bank of New South Wales, who were mortgagees of the vessel, on the ground that the advances were really made on the personal credit of Thorne, and that the bond was an afterthought, to secure Messrs. Lord and Son, when it was found that the owner was becoming embarrassed. The Judge decided in favour of the bank, but without costs.

PORT CHALMERS.

ARRIVALS.

December 21.—India from Launceston; Woodville, from Newcastle.
December 22.—P. C. E., Duke of Edinburgh, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 21.—Stranger, for Newcastle; Acacia, for Hobart Town.
December 23.—Falcon, for Melbourne.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVALS.

December 14.—H.M.S. Rosario, from Sydney.
December 17.—Frowning Beauty, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

December 17.—Hydaspes, for Sydney; Union, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCE.

December 13.—Hydaspes, ship, Babot, for Sydney, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Babot, Mr. and Mrs. D. Farrow and 3 children, Mr. J. Mills.

PORT OF RUSSELL.—The whaling barque Callao, Captain Lee, arrived here on the 5th instant with 400 barrels humpback oil and 20 barrels sperm, since leaving Mongonui in June last. The John Howland, Captain Cole, arrived on the 8th instant with 640 barrels humpback and 70 barrels sperm oil since May last. The Milton arrived on the 9th with 550 barrels sperm and 1350 barrels humpback oil, after a cruise of fourteen months. On the 27th ultimo she secured a large whale, and whilst taking him alongside the second officer, Mr. Pierce, was seriously injured by a cleat breaking adrift on the bow that the line was wove through. This, from the immense strain upon it, struck him with sufficient force to completely crush his nose, and it is feared that his upper jaw is fractured. Captain Fuller at once put away for here for medical advice, and although he saw a large shoal of sperm whales a few days before arriving, he did not deem it advisable to lower the boats, the condition of Mr. Pierce being so critical. The Milton has been cruising on the "off shore ground," where the E. C. Jones was so successful. The whaler Splendid, of Otago, took her departure for a cruise on the 11th, her repairs being completed. On Sunday night last seven of her crew deserted in one of the boats, which they lowered from her side for the purpose, and started towards Wangarei. On Monday, about noon, they called into a bay just to the eastward of Cape Brett for water, and were arrested by the natives, and brought back on Wednesday. They were tried next day, and sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment in Mount Eden gaol. They are forwarded by the Rowena to-day. Seven of the Martha's crew have been shipped in their place. Captain Milton reports the following vessels on "off shore ground," on the 1st October last:—Patina, with 1450 barrels sperm and 900 barrels humpback oil; Atlantic, with 60 barrels sperm since June last; and the Merlin, clear, or nothing since June last. The Abraham Barker has been reported with 900 barrels of oil since leaving here in June last. I believe she has about 400 barrels sperm oil, and the rest humpback.—Correspondent *N. Z. Herald*, December 10.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Dec. 29.	5.30 a.m.	N.E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—DECEMBER 29.

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
Tenterfield	NE. Cloudy, like rain	NW. Fine
Casino	N. Dull	SE. Stormy
Grafton	NW. Dull	SE. Stormy
Clarence Heads		SE. Stormy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine	
Gunnedah	N. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Narrabri	W. Fine	Calm. Fine
Boggabri	NW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Hot
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine, hot
Walgett	SW. Fine	S. Fine
Brewarrina	SE. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot
Bourke	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, warm
Muswellbrook	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Maitland	W. Fine	N. Fine
Port Stephens	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Newcastle	Calm. Fine, sea smooth	ENE., fresh. Fine
Barrenjoey	NW. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine
Windsor	NE. Fine	NE. Fine, hot
Sydney	N. by E. Fine	NE. Fine
South Head	N. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth
Wollongong	NW. Fine	NE., strong. Hot
Kiama	N. Fine	N., fresh. Hazy
Jervis Bay	N. Fine	N., fresh. Hazy
Goulburn	NE. Fine	SW. Fine
Braidwood	NW. Fine	W. Dull
Araluen	SW. Fine	Calm. Fine
Moruya	S. Fine	Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	S. Fine	NE. Fine, very hot
Bombala	S. Fine	
Cooma	N. Fine	Calm. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine
Kiandra	Calm. Fine	
Albury	Calm. Fine	
Mount Victoria	SW. Fine	
Bathurst	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Carcoar	E. Fine	
Orange	NW. Fine	
Forbes	Calm. Fine	
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	
Young	Calm. Fine	
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Dull	S. Dull
Urana	S. Dull	
Deniliquin	Calm. Dull	SW., strong. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy, hot
Moulamein	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy
Balranald	Calm. Fine	W., light. Hot
Euston	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine
Wentworth	SW. Sultry	SW. Sultry

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 38' 32" East. 19th March, 1873.
The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h. p.m Sydney mean time, or 2h. 56m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lb. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.
Scale of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 28, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·167	75·6	50	N.E.	14	1·0	8	0·00	6·5
P.M. 3	·067	77·8	58	E.N.E.	16	1·3	0		
9	·964	69·7	73	N.E.	11	0·6	0		5·0
Mean	30·196	74·2	60·7		14	1·0	1·0		5·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·374.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 79·7 | Sun—maximum .... 120·5
Shade { Minimum .... 63·6 | Grass—minimum .... 55·1

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 109·2.

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 65·5.

Total rainfall from January 1 to December 21, 63·218 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to December 1, 49·166 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·637 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Station.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 a.m.—Dec. 29, 1874)	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Maximum. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	86		—	—	—	NE.	0·0	74·1	52·2	0
Narrabri	196		—	—	—	W.	1·0	101·4	63·3	0
Armidale	80	3328	—	68·2	76	W.	4·0	—	—	0
P. M'Quarie	1	33	30·000	71·7	—	S.	1·0	80·7	61·1	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	89·1	56·0	0
Mus'll'br'k	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	93·0	56·6	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·948	76·2	72	Calm.	0·0	77·7	64·8	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	NW.	4·0	88·2	50·5	0
Forbes	176		29·988	77·0	—	Calm.	0·0	89·2	66·1	0
Parramatta	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	91·1	56·6	0
Sydney	5	155	29·948	78·6	46	NNE.	0·7	79·1	63·8	0
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	SW.	0·0	111·7	83·2	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	94·0	61·1	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	NW.	—	83·4	60·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	29·909	74·2	67	NE.	1·0	90·5	51·6	0
W. Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	67·3	0
C. St. George	0	170	29·896	76·6	77	N.	4·0	77·2	68·0	0
Queanbeyan	80		—	—	—	WNW.	1·0	97·2	—	0
Deniliquin	257	410	29·896	91·0	32	Calm.	0·0	115·2	78·2	0
Cooma	59	2637	—	—	—	N.	1·0	95·1	49·8	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 30, 1874.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.
	h.m.	h.m.	
SUN	4.51	7.15	Last quarter 1st
MOON	11.30 p.m.	11.22 a.m.	New moon 9th
MERCURY	4.15 a.m.	6.33 p.m.	First quarter 16th
VENUS	3.30 a.m.	4.46 p.m.	Full moon 23rd
MARS	1.5 a.m.	2.9 p.m.	Last quarter 31st
JUPITER	12.51 a.m.	1.57 p.m.	
SATURN	7.41 a.m.	9.19 p.m.	Moon's age, 21·1 days.

MOON.—In Equator, 3rd; G. S. Declination, 10th; in Equator, 17th; G. N. Declination, 23rd; in Equator, 30th; Apogee, 5th; Perigee, 21st.

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m. 12 h. 43 m., p.m. 1h. 1m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

DEPARTURE.

December 28.—City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

December 24.—Lady St. Aubyn, from Mauritius.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

December 27.—Western (s.), from Sydney.
December 28.—Arakoo, from Cooktown; Tinonee (s.), from Sydney.

WILSON'S PROMONTORY.

December 29.—Ellora (s.), passed, bound west.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED.

THE KING OF NO-LAND.

A SEASONABLE TALE, BY B. L. FARJEON.

In THE SYDNEY MAIL.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
JEWELLERY. JEWELLERY. JEWELLERY.
The most magnificent stock of Jewellery of really chaste and elegant designs, including hundreds of novelties never seen in the colony, now on view at P. MITCHELL'S, Jeweller, 318, George-street, 6 doors from Hunter-street.

BANK NOTICE.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.
Capital paid up ....£1,000,000.
Reserve fund ......£120,000.

The Court of Directors in London having declared a DIVIDEND for the current half-year at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st of January proximo, such dividend (with the addition of two-pence in the £, in lieu of the income-tax chargeable in England) will be made available on the same date to the shareholders on the Sydney register.

M. C. MACHARDY, Manager.

Sydney, 28th December, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, 28th December, the business of this Company will be transacted at their recently purchased premises, 100, Pitt-street, at the corner of Spring-street.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

AN APOLOGY.
We, the undersigned, take this opportunity to thank our friends for their liberal patronage during the Christmas season, and desire to apologise to those who have suffered any inconvenience through the irregularity of delivery caused by the excessive pressure of business.
S. BENNETT and CO., (Late Bennett, Brothers,)
480, George-street, opposite the Markets.

CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPAGNE.—Perrier's Dry and Perrier's Mousseux Champagne at very much reduced prices, quality guaranteed.
Mousseux, quarts, 50s, duty paid; ditto pints, 52s 6d ditto Carte Blanche dry, 62s 6d ditto; ditto pints, 65s ditto.
S. BENNETT and CO., (late Bennett, Brothers),
480, George-street.

ASHBY'S ALE.
Bulk and Bottled.
For SALE.
E. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, Dentist, may be consulted daily. 20, Wynyard-square.

CASCADE ALE on SALE, bulk and bottle. C. and J. DEGRAVES, Mort's-passage.

CIDER.—Sparkling Champagne CIDER on SALE. EDGAR RAY, Mort's-passage.

MORT'S BODALLA HAMS.—A few left; very prime. J. MACGREGOR, 320, George-street.

SUMMER COATS. SUMMER COATS.—EXCEEDINGLY GOOD CHOICE.
CHARLES HEMSLEY,
390, George-street.

EX CYPHRENES.—Californian FLOUR, best brands of superfine, in quarter-sacks.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST
8, Wynyard-square,
Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry,
THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873.

SENIGE'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS remove Heartburn, Acidity, and Indigestion, &c., instantly.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open for the transaction of Banking business at RYLSTONE, in the Western district of this colony.
VINCENT W. GIBLIN, General Manager.
Sydney, 9th December, 1874.

MINERAL TURPS, Shale and Oil Co.'s, superior to imported, at 1s 4d per gallon. 3, Hunter-st.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.—The undersigned undertake the consignment of Wool, for sale either in this market, or for shipment to London, America, and the Continent of Europe, and are prepared to make liberal advances on business entrusted to their care.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.,
SPRING-STREET, SYDNEY.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA INSURANCE CO.
ADELAIDE ASSURANCE CO.
MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO.
SYDNEY AGENTS—
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

NEW SEASON'S TEA.
ANNIE MABEL, from Foochow.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. have much pleasure in informing the trade that Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., importers of the above cargo, consisting of
CHOICEST BREAKFAST CONGOUS
FINEST MEDIUM DITTO
GOOD SOUND LEAFY RATIONS
And Choice Orange Pekoes,
in chests, halves, and boxes,
intend offering the above at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1875, and in accordance with their usual practice, disposing of every line offered
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
⁂ Samples can be seen and liquored at the Rooms of the auctioneers.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HIGHLAND KEEPER'S DAUGHTER.—A copy of this favourite picture will be given as a SUPPLEMENT to
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
on SATURDAY next, 2nd January, 1875.
It is a highly-finished drawing on stone, and printed in 3 tints. A purely Sydney production, thus making it acceptable as a
NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

WILLIAM HUME'S (successor to Hapgood, Hume and Co.) Californian SALMON, 1 and 2 lb. tins.
Agents—M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

TEAS, EX AARHUUS, on SALE by
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

84, KING-STREET, Established 1846.—The most central DRUG ESTABLISHMENT in Sydney and for many years past justly celebrated for the excellence and purity of all DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PREPARATIONS. PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully and carefully compounded. FELMINGHAM, 84, King-st.

BORTHWICK'S STOUT.
Slightly Stained Contents.
Guaranteed Sound.
R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, December 30, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases Borthwick's stout.
With all faults.
Terms, cash.

TO LAND, ex William Duthie, 10 CASES GLASS SHADES, containing 2250, in all shapes.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
E. LIDBURY, 722, George-street, Haymarket.

BERLIN WOOL, BERLIN WOOL.—All colours, 4d. per dozen, at LIDBURY'S Noted Shop, Haymarket.
E. LIDBURY, 722, George-street, Haymarket.

JUST LANDED, NEW SEASON'S TEAS ex Catherine Marden. PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

DRINK ADELAIDE ALE, made of English malt and hops, combined with pure spring water. See that you get the genuine article.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE and MARINE RISKS accepted at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
Offices—New Pitt-street.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES are granted by the VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. A FURTHER REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT. is made when Life Assurance is combined with Guarantee.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Res. Sec.
Offices, New Pitt-street, nearly opposite Sydney Exchange.

NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836.—LIFE ASSURANCES and ENDOWMENTS effected on FAVOURABLE terms.
Prospectuses, &c., at office of
ERNEST O. SMITH, Agent, 7, Gresham-street.

ONE APPLICATION of BARRY'S PEARL CREAM mantles the pale and faded cheek with youthful bloom and beauty. Sold by all druggists.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS prevents the hair from falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., keeps it in the most beautiful condition, and is warranted to cause new hair to grow on bald places. Sold by all druggists.

NOW OPEN, the LARGEST STOCK of BERLIN WOOL in Sydney.—14 cases ex late arrivals being direct from the manufacturers, I can supply the Trade at lower rates than any house in town.
E. LIDBURY, 722, George-street, Haymarket.

LARMER'S CELEBRATED TONIC MIXTURES.—The best restorative and remedy in cases of general debility, loss of appetite, mental and bodily prostration.

ADELAIDE BREWERY, WAVERLEY.
SIMMS, CHAPMAN, and GLEESON.
The Brewery commands an abundant supply of SPRING WATER, free from decomposed vegetable or organic matter, therefore the public can depend upon the Ales and Porters manufactured at this establishment being of a sound, wholesome, and invigorating nature.

COFFEE.—Nos. 1 and 2, PLANTATION.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

SARDINES.—Halves and Quarters, "ALBERTS."
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

SALMON.—JOHN WEST and CO.'S, 1-lb. tins.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

PORK.—PRIME IRISH MESS.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

OLIVE OIL.—Prime sample.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

COCOA and CHOCOLATE.—TAYLOR'S.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

RUM.—PRESTON'S, Hogsheads and Quarters.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

S. S. ALMONDS.—In barrels.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

SHEET ZINC.—8, 9, and 10 gauge.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

MRS. M'CULLAGH, the Celebrated Australian Pomade and Dye Manufacturer, will restore the hair to its original colour for one guinea. 180, Castlereagh-street, opposite old Theatre.

MOSSMAN'S FERRY.—WORKING DAYS.—Steamer leaves Circular Quay 9.15, 11.15, 1.15, 3.15, 5.15.
SUNDAY.—Steamer leaves Circular Wharf 9.30, 11.15, 2.30, 3.30.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1874.

WE have received a report of a speech delivered by Sir DONALD M'LEAN, K.C.M.G., at a dinner recently given him by his friends and constituents at Napier, New Zealand. It is well worthy of perusal as illustrating the state and progress of that flourishing colony, and also by reason of the new light which in some respects it throws upon the policy of the present Ministry. Of that Ministry Sir DONALD M'LEAN is a prominent member; and it is, therefore, hardly surprising that his remarks should be distinguished by a sanguine tone. Under the daring and speculative policy initiated by Mr. VOGEL and his colleagues, New Zealand is undoubtedly thriving at the present moment, and making rapid strides in advance. In the nature of things it should be so. A profuse expenditure on immigration and public works could hardly fail while it lasted, to give life and activity to almost every interest. It matters not in this stage that the outlay is fed by borrowing heavily; so long as the money is at command, and the expenditure continues, the effects will be felt by the community generally, from whatever source the funds may come. The difference between drawing from ordinary revenue and spending loans will become apparent at another stage, when the authority or the power to borrow is exhausted, and sharp reminders of the actual state of affairs come year by year in the shape of demands for interest.

Sir DONALD M'LEAN says that at the time when he undertook the duties of Native Minister, nothing but a decisive policy and strong and vigorous measures could have saved the colony from ruin. To open up the country, to people it, and thus to provide for the rapid utilization of its dormant resources, was the course resolved upon. That course has been followed in no timid or wavering spirit; and the present prosperity is now confidently pointed to as proof of its wisdom. But to a certain extent the present prosperity of New Zealand—the second of the Australasian colonies for the number of her flocks—is due to the favourable state of the world's wool market. To a certain extent also it is due to the temporary stimulus given to its various interests and forms of enterprise by the mere introduction of the new policy. For the full proof of its wisdom we must look to the future. The hope of New Zealand is, that before the time of pressure shall come, the new population, profitably employed, will have caused so great an increase in the revenue—and the public works becoming, on completion, really reproductive, will have so far reduced the charges incurred in their construction—as to tide the colony safely over all difficulties. May it be so. We can sympathise with New Zealand not only because the prosperity of each of these colonies has a favourable bearing upon the interests of the whole group, but because in some degree that which is a source of prosperity to New Zealand is a source of prosperity to New South Wales also. We may join New Zealand in deprecating a serious fall in the value of pastoral produce, because such an event would disarrange the calculations of financiers in both colonies. And disarrangements of that sort are awkward things when there is a heavy annual charge for interest on borrowed money to deal with.

In New Zealand this is no light matter. As Sir DONALD M'LEAN states, the net total indebtedness of that colony on the 30th June last was twelve and a half millions, since reduced by £100,000 by the redemption of Treasury bills. But there were further sums yet to be raised that would bring the total debt up to eighteen millions, involving an annual charge of more than £900,000 for interest—that is to say, about one-third of the present total revenue, or only about £100,000 less than the whole sum now raised by taxation. Assuming that, as the actual debt forms about two-thirds of the prospective debt, the present charges for interest bear something like the same proportion to the charge estimated for the future, we have in New Zealand say £600,000 a year now payable for interest out of a total revenue of £2,776,388, whilst the revenue raised by taxation is £1,055,296. The annual charges for interest in New South Wales amount to £629,000; but that is against a revenue of £3,324,713, of which £1,382,752 is raised by taxation. And further, whilst our taxation is £2 10s. 3d. per head, theirs is £3 13s. 4d. On the other side, it is but right to note that, according to Sir DONALD M'LEAN, the immigration policy of the Government will by the end of the present year have increased the population by 50,000 souls, and that the total length of railways now authorised exceeds 1000 miles. As to the profitableness of this expenditure the speaker had no doubt, and he fortified his position by referring not only to the later experience of New South Wales and Victoria, but to what had been done in Canterbury, where works carried out by Mr. MOORHOUSE, when Superintendent, though considered by some at the time to be premature, and too costly for the limited population, had been so successful as to silence all opposition to railway extension.

In speaking upon the abolition of Provincial Government, Sir DONALD M'LEAN took some pains to show that the system was regarded as temporary by the framers of the Constitution, Sir GEORGE GREY excepted; and that an Imperial Act, passed in 1868, gave full power to the General Assembly to deal with the question. We learn also that some of the very reasons which led to the establishment of the Provincial system are now brought forward in support of the proposal to get rid of it. The foundation of the Provincial system was a want of confidence in the ability or willingness of a Central Government to give due attention to the local wants of the outlying parts of the colony. But experience has shown that there can be centralization on the small scale as well as on the large—in a province as well as in a colony. And, as the speaker intimated, provincial centralization may be at least as unjust as the centralization of a general Government. The tendency of provincialism has been for the centres of population to absorb the revenue; and that tendency it is the object of the proposed change of policy to neutralize. The abolition of the provincial system would transfer from local bodies to the general legislature the higher functions now entrusted to them; but it would get the local work better done by placing it more truly in local hands under an improved or extended municipal system. The substitute for the Provincial Councils has already been provided, as far as the towns and centres of population are concerned, by the Municipal Corporations Act; and the plan indicated for meeting the requirements of the country districts is to unite the smaller Road Boards, and to give them representation in general Shire or County Councils.

Sir DONALD M'LEAN speaks, not without a feeling of justifiable pride, of the success of that pacific and conciliatory policy towards the native race with which he, as Native Minister, is identified. It appears that of £39,000 voted last year for his department, £9500 went to the purposes of native schools and education. Special importance was attached by the speaker to the instruction of the native youth in the English language, as the surest means of bridging over difficulties between the two races. Believing in the soundness of that view, a little more information as to what was being done and proposed to be done in this matter would have been welcome. So also would have been more detail as to the nature of two recently passed Acts, which, though mentioned by the speaker in a cursory manner, may possibly be classed hereafter amongst the strongest evidence of the statesmanship of the present Ministry. One of these is the Insurance and Annuities Act, which now enables the wage-getting classes, by small weekly payments, to make provision for their families to the extent of £200, on the best possible—that is, on State-security. The other is the Public Trusts Act, which is described as "most beneficial in a country where the business avocations of persons, otherwise thoroughly qualified, prevents them from becoming trustees." The fact is, that many men are prevented from becoming trustees not only by reason of business avocations, but by the serious personal risks attaching to the position of trustee. And while it is difficult to see that, in the interest of those who are most concerned, the stringency of the law as to trustees could be materially relaxed with safety, the alternative course of appointing State or public trustees promises to be the true solution of what is really a grave social difficulty.

IT is a short-sighted policy that permits this colony to be absent from the Great International Exhibitions. It is difficult to estimate our loss through not being represented at Vienna. Possibly it may amount only to being misrepresented, which in itself is often a serious disadvantage; but the way to arrive at something like a correct estimate of the effect is by collecting together the evidences of good derived from exhibiting thoroughly, as in London in 1851 and 1862, and in Paris in 1855, and concluding that the measure of our gain on these occasions may be regarded as the measure of our loss when our place is vacant. Victoria and Queensland appear to have been abundantly satisfied with the result of exhibiting at Vienna; the display of wool and wine alone proved highly beneficial. In some measure they stood for us, and so far we have profited somewhat ingloriously at their expense. It is all very well to say that we can do without exhibition. Of course we can, just as we can do without any of the modern facilities for commercial intercourse, but is it not a little stupid to forego the cheap advantages thus offered? Up to the day of his death the spirit of Conservatism would never allow Colonel SIBTHORPE to save his time by using steam instead of horses for travel, but he got considerably laughed at. If a tradesman preferred to convey his goods by waggon, instead of by railway truck, when every one else was using the latter for reasons of economy, he would be not only laughed at, but in process of time would probably find his name in the bankruptcy list. We can no more afford to lag behind than can those who wish for commercial prosperity. The producer who does not show himself is as though he were not. The majority of customers will not trouble themselves to seek him, they will deal with those who approach them and leave the rest to go their way or abide in obscurity. Some who possess a practical monopoly are able to stand upon their dignity, but this is not so in respect of produce, in which there exists many rivals, who must be as alert to sell as to produce, and ever on the watch for new markets.

One of the ill effects of being absent from the Vienna Exhibition is apparent in a volume before us. This is the report of Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON, of the Colonial Office, who was specially entrusted with the duty of superintending the section assigned to the British colonists, and displaying the exhibits to the best advantage. The report which he made to the Secretary for the Colonies upon the constituents of this gathering, enters very usefully into the resources of the colonies that ranged themselves under his care, and is published and disseminated by the Colonial Office. In this form it will be circulated, and will doubtless be consulted widely by intending emigrants, as the latest and best authority on the subject. Now at the present juncture, when special efforts are being made to attract emigrants to our shores, it is certainly desirable that such a manual as this should have presented the claims of New South Wales to notice. The persons who apply to its pages, however, will find not one word about the colony, or at least only so much as is contained in the following citation:—

"It would certainly have been highly advantageous for the Dominion of Canada to have been represented at Vienna, looking to the desirability of making its resources, products, and industry known on the Continent of Europe for the information of intending emigrants. This remark is applicable also to New South Wales, Tasmania, and Western Australia, who were also absent."

If books of this nature are circulated, we must ourselves be to blame for such unpleasant effects as are likely to follow. It is not to be wondered, in the absence of New South Wales, that people should suppose the credit of all the material wealth and enterprise of Australia are due to Victoria and Queensland; and we should not be too severe on the ignorance of those who speak of the coal-field of New South Wales as the possession of Victoria, when we are at no pains to put them right.

There is a special advantage mentioned by Mr. ROBINSON as being enjoyed by the exhibitors at Vienna. He says "samples of nearly all the raw produce were handed to the MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, and specimens of nearly all the fibres, woods, cotton, oil, cloves, coffee, &c., &c., exhibited by colonies, are now placed in the Polytechnical Institute, under the care of the eminent geologist, Dr. HOCHSTETTER, where they will form the nucleus of a permanent British colonial exhibition in the capital of Austria." From this little arrangement we are shut out, and, whatever may be the good effects of it, they will not be shared by us. If our Government did not see the good of a permanent colonial museum of the same sort in London, open for general reference, and applied to by all the Agents-General in confirmation and illustration of their statements, it is not surprising that this oversight, whether real or intended, will trouble them.

The report, in addition to the particulars of the articles exhibited, touches briefly upon all the prominent features of each colony. Thus the reader is informed of how the colony became settled, of its political constitution, of its physical and geographical nature, climate, population, revenue and expenditure, imports and exports, and the industries represented by the exhibits. All the Crown colonies are treated in this intelligent manner, and many of those that are blessed with responsible government. The information is full and precise, and is stamped with authority whether correct or no—even the announcement that our southern neighbour is contemplating the supply of London with coal from Cape Patterson, whenever the price in London stands at 30s. or 35s. per ton.

In conclusion Mr. ROBINSON says:—

"There is but one opinion in regard to the part taken by England and her dependencies at the Vienna Exhibition, and that is, that it was worthy of our great empire. I regret that it was impossible for several of the colonies to make an adequate exhibition of their produce.

"Since writing those remarks I have received information from some of the colonies, which leads me to the certain conclusion that they intend to take a more prominent part in the next Great International Exhibition, which will be held at Philadelphia, than they were enabled to take at Vienna."

This reminds us of the grand opportunity of extending our intercourse with America which awaits us in 1876. It is to be hoped that the same lack of enterprise which characterised us in respect of Vienna and the recent London Exhibitions, will not be allowed to spoil so fair a chance of improving our trade. The Agricultural Society of New South Wales has obtained the concurrence of the other colonies in a united representation of Australia at Philadelphia. Victoria and South Australia *have both appointed commissions, and voted money for the purpose*, and are almost daily telegraphing the question,—"What is New South Wales going to do?" It is not for want of time to decide that the Government is silent in reply, for the proposed Exhibition was brought under their notice by a deputation of merchants, more than six months ago; but probably, after the treatment of the subject by the late Parliament, Mr. PARKES did not care to risk another negative. He will risk nothing in taking the opinion of the new Parliament, however; and we hope there will be a sufficient number of intelligent men in it to sanction the proposal and vote the necessary supplies.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT REDFERN TERMINUS.—Anthony M'Guire, a fireman, employed under the Railway department, was run over and killed by a train at the Redfern terminus, at 1 o'clock, yesterday. He stated before he died that he was looking at the 1 o'clock train leaving the station, while he was crossing the line, when the up train entering the station, unperceived by him, knocked him down and passed over his body. The poor fellow was frightfully mutilated, his legs, arms, and ribs being broken. He expired about half-an-hour after the accident.

We are requested to call attention to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at the residence of Major Roberts, [illegible], Edgecliff Road, of the valuable household furniture, cut glass, engravings, brilliant [illegible], carriages, harness, [illegible], &c., commencing at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY continued from weather records:

DECEMBER 29, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Velocity.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·128	73·6	66	N.	9	0·0	10	0·00	8·5
P.M. 3	·066	76·1	56	E.	15	1·2	0		
9	·158	70·0	71	E.	24	2·0	0		6·0
Mean	30·117	73·2	64·2		13	1·4	3·3		7·2

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·32.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 78·1 | Sun—maximum .... 115·3
Shade { Minimum .... 60·7 | Grass—minimum .... 51·6

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum at —.

Temperature of sea water, 5 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 65·4.

Total rainfall from January 1 to December 28, 63·218 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to December 1, 49·166 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·637 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.
Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

Stations.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	Barometer. (At 9 a.m.—Dec. 28, 1874)	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Maximum. (For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	75·1	54·8	0
Narrabri	196		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	101·1	64·0	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	W.	—	86·1	49·8	0
Mus'll'br'k	68	475	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	102·3	58·8	0
Orange	124	2891	—	—	—	NE.	4·0	90·7	51·0	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	30·137	68·1	38	NE.	0·0	[illegible]	49·7	0
Forbes	176		30·986	78·0	—	Calm.	0·0	88·2	61·1	0
Parramatta	16		—	—	—	NE.	—	91·6	48·7	0
Sydney	5	155	30·167	75·6	60	NE.	1·0	79·7	63·6	0
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	N.	4·0	104·3	71·5	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	98·0	62·1	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	NE.	1·0	81·4	63·0	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	59·0	0
C. St. George	0	70	30·216	73·6	66	N.	0·0	77·2	68·0	0
Queanbeyan	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	90·2	53·1	0
Deniliquin	257	410	29·990	94·1	36	NW.	4·0	108·2	64·8	0
Cooma	59	2637	—	—	—	W.	1·0	95·0	48·0	0
Eden	6	107	30·167	71·1	96	NE.	1·0	70·0	60·1	0

ELECTION OF MR. EDWARD BUTLER FOR ARGYLE.

[BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

On Monday, the nomination of a candidate for the representation of the Argyle electorate took place at the Court-house, Goulburn. There was a large attendance of electors.

The Returning-officer, Mr. Andrew Gibson Finlay, having read the advertisement convening the meeting and the writ authorising the election. He then asked the meeting to accord to the various speakers a fair hearing, and called upon the proposers and seconders of the candidate.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, J.P., nominated Mr. Edward Butler, Q.C., as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in Parliament. On three occasions, Mr. Butler had been elected for this constituency without a single candidate having been held up in opposition. That being the case, he had been puzzled at the attempts made during the last two or three weeks to bring forward an opposition candidate. No one could doubt Mr. Butler's qualifications for being a representative; and they all knew that when he spoke he was listened to, and what he said carried weight with it. (Cheers.) He was sure that Mr. Butler would do nothing but what he believed to be right; and he thought that gentleman's general opinions were as much in accordance with those of the bulk of the electors of Argyle as the opinions of any other individual could be. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. F. Kenny, J.P., seconded Mr. Butler's nomination, and in doing so referred to several political questions, and one or two local requirements. As to Mr. Butler's personal attention to local affairs he had no reason to find fault with him. Mr. Butler was a gentleman of distinguished ability, and had proved himself to be a man of unflinching honesty and unsullied honour. Mr. Butler was also a man of industry, and had the leisure necessary to enable him to be a people's representative. (Cheers.)

The Returning-officer asked if there were any other candidates to be proposed, and having been answered in the negative he declared Mr. Butler to have been duly elected as representative for Argyle.

Mr. Butler was received with continued cheering. He said he rose with feelings of considerable emotion to return thanks for the kindness of the electors of Argyle towards him, and for the trust they had reposed in him in electing him for the fourth time their representative, and in electing him for the fourth time without opposition. (Cheers.) He did not expect an opposition on the present occasion; and he had even up to the last moment that another candidate would be proposed—a candidate whom he knew, having heard it from a near relation of the gentleman himself, had refused to allow himself to be nominated. As there was no opposition he should be saved the trouble of entering into many questions, some of them of a somewhat personal character, which he should otherwise have been forced to have gone into. By questions of a personal character he did not mean questions of personal animosity as against himself; but that they were personal as having reference to the motives of those gentlemen who desired to bring out opposition to him in spite of the objections of those whom they desired to bring forward. But he should now, happily, be saved from having to refer to subjects of that kind. He was satisfied that he need hardly say a word on this occasion to assure his friend Mr. William Davies, and the gentlemen who, for very good and sufficient reasons were inclined to support Mr. Davies' candidature against him (Mr. Butler), that that made no difference in his feelings towards that gentleman, or towards those who, from honest motives, wished to support him. (Cheers.) Before he went into any of those broad public questions, as they might be called, which concerned the colony at large, he had perhaps better refer to one or two questions that had been raised by way of objection to him—questions that had been raised upon the ground of his not having been sufficiently attentive to the local interests of the electorate. He thought he had better, first of all, vindicate himself, as he felt he was perfectly able to do, from charges that had been made against him upon those grounds. He intended to have explained his conduct to the electors with regard to these local questions, whether opposition was brought against him or not, or whether he was beaten or not; for even if he had been beaten, he should not like to have gone away from this constituency with such imputations remaining unanswered. The fact was that he had paid a great deal of attention to their local interests; and he would presently explain in reference to these particular instances that had been urged against him. Gentlemen, writing from their own districts, had no idea of the number of communications that reached him almost daily from various parts of the electorate. He had sometimes had as many as six communications to answer in one morning; and the case mentioned by Mr. Kenny was not singular. He had always endeavoured to reply to his correspondents promptly, and not to let correspondence accumulate on his hands. And he appealed to gentlemen who knew this district well, to say whether, if they carried their minds back a few years and considered the state of the roads at the time he first became their representative, and even for a little after he became their representative, the roads of the electorate had not since been vastly improved. He did not wish to claim the entire credit to himself. It was only right that he should acknowledge the credit that was due to the Argyle and Georgiana Roads Association. That association had helped him, and he had helped it. But he asked whether there was any comparison between the roads of the district now and what they were when he first was elected to represent it—notwithstanding that in the meantime they had had some of the worst seasons they could have had for improving internal communication. He had been over a great many roads in the country, and he admitted that many of them required improvement. But how many were similar to the one that had been mentioned by Mr. Kenny? Mr. Kenny had told them how that he (Mr. Butler) had had a good deal of correspondence about it—how that he had seen the Minister for Works about it—how that he had again seen the Minister for Works about it—that the Minister had promised to inquire into it, and had sent an officer of the department to investigate the matter and report upon it—and how, notwithstanding all that, six months had elapsed and no definite answer had yet been received. How could any representative get done what it was impossible to do? (Cheers.) And so in many other instances. People had sent their petitions to him, and were waiting for an answer, and, not unreasonably, they thought it was his fault that they did not get an answer, whereas it was he himself who was waiting for an answer, and could not, for the very life and soul of him, get one. (Cheers.) Going a little more into detail, he might mention three roads in this electorate that he had called attention to. Of course the Braidwood and other roads of the same class were immediately under Government supervision. But from time to time communications reached him—sometimes from trustees, sometimes from the association he had just referred to—in reference to the state of the roads leading to localities where perhaps mines existed, the development of which he knew would be of great importance. He had given great attention to those. He travelled over such roads the other day; and considering the class of roads, and all other things, he thought they were in excellent condition. For instance, the road from Spring Valley to Collector was a good road. However, the road to the Currawang copper mines had not been carried out in the manner in which he wanted it carried out. Then he had been over a road which led to a place where so much opposition had been raised against him—Crookwell. He assured them that the people there had one of the best roads of its class in the colony. (Cheers.) Considering that it was a new township—though one that would, apparently, rise to considerable importance in that fine country of which it was the centre, there was no part of the electorate that ought to be better satisfied with what had been done for it than Crookwell ought to be. He publicly called attention to the road, because it was the main road leading out to the Junction Point diggings, which he thought would become important. He went to the Minister for Works and the Engineer-in-chief for Roads, and drew their particular attention to it, and a large expenditure had taken place, and a better line of road had been formed. Then the road leading by Laggan was a very bad road, from all the accounts he got respecting it. It was at one time the principal road to Tuena. He had communications from persons interested in the road, and he attended to them for two reasons—because the road was bad, and because it led to a place that was likely to develop into considerable importance—the Peelwood copper mine. He could not be said to have neglected the interests of the electorate by taking care of these roads, because, if the mines to which they led had been developed, the whole country would have benefited; agricultural produce and stock of every description would have improved in price. After this explanation, he asked whether it could with truth be said that he had neglected his duties in regard to roads? He held in his hand a report of the Argyle and Georgiana Roads Association, which was signed by a gentleman whose words would at once pass with them, and than whom there was no better authority on the subject in the district—he referred to Mr. William Davies, the president of the association, and that report, referring to the whole of the roads in the county, contained this paragraph:—"The matters referred to in the foregoing synopsis have necessarily caused a large amount of correspondence with governmental departments and others interested therein; and the committee take this opportunity of placing on record their thanks to the honorable members for Argyle and Goulburn for the kind and zealous attention they have invariably paid to their communications." (Cheers.) And yet people had been whispering away the credit that was due to him for his exertions in respect to local interests. He would just advert to another subject and then pass on to topics of a different character. A great deal had been said about the bridge at Marsden's Crossing. He had seen the structure, and he confessed that he did not like it. But what was the truth of this matter? No doubt there had been a great deal of delay, and the remarkable part about it was that Mr. Teece (the member for Goulburn) and he (Mr. Butler) were answerable for six months of that delay—for they strove with might and main to prevent the erection of such a structure as the present. (Cheers.) It was first proposed that there should be a cylindrical bridge. But engineering difficulties were started, and they had to give it up. They then insisted that there should be a bridge of stone piers, and they pointed out that nothing else was likely to stand—that three wooden structures had already been swept away, and that it would have been better if one good bridge had been erected at the price which the three cost. Of course Mr. Sutherland had a great deal to attend to, and the probability was that whilst he was debating the matter with him, plans and specifications for a bridge were being drafted by some officer in the department. Mr. Teece found out that plans had been prepared, and that tenders were to be called for upon the basis of such calculations as would not give a bridge that would meet the requirements of the locality. Mr. Teece and he did everything they could—(he was a Minister at the time, and as a Minister he did everything he could)—to get the plans delayed so far that six months elapsed, with a view of getting further information for the Minister, in the hope that such a structure as he and Mr. Teece wished to see might be decided upon. So far did they prevail, that Mr. Evans and Mr. Webb, of Goulburn, tendered for a structure with stone piers. But some engineering difficulties were again interposed, and the result was that the present bridge was erected. If it was not a suitable structure it was not his fault. And as to its being objected to him that he was a Minister, and did not get a better structure, the only answer he could make to that was that he was not an engineer. If he went into Mr. Sutherland's office and tried to force his views upon him, the Minister for Works might retort—"What would you think if I were to go into your office and lay down the law to you?" And with regard to the roads, he might say that he had been a good deal about the county of Camden, which had one local representative in Parliament, and he could assure the electors of Argyle that their roads compared very favourably with the roads in the Camden electorate. They could not get perfect roads. One reason they could not get them was that the money put on the estimates to make them was not one-fifth part adequate for the roads of this large territory. The people would never get good roads until some other system than the present was adopted. The question would have to be faced sooner or later, and some large municipal system must come into operation in this colony, when the people would have to pay some small local taxation, which might be no more than they were paying now for the same purpose. By that taxation a revenue could be raised, to be supplemented by contributions from the general revenue of the colony; and Boards would have to be appointed to watch over the expenditure of the money. It was within his own knowledge that at home each county had its own internal government, its own internal taxation. Of course there was a large population and a large expenditure. But each county had one officer to superintend all the works of the county. If that officer wanted clerical assistance he got it; but he was responsible for everything. The result was that they had good roads, and economical expenditure. He should like to see some such system established here; one-fourth of the expenditure to be raised by the country and three-fourths to be contributed out of the general revenue of the colony. It was not so much that an amount of money would be raised in each county as that a right expenditure of the money would be guaranteed; and each county would have local men to look after its interests, and it would remove to a large extent the desire to send into Parliament only local men. He did not say that good local men had not strong claims upon the districts. He thought they had. But the present system tended to give rise to the desire on the part of the electors to send into Parliament men, not because they would make good legislators, but simply because they were local men; and they might be men who would sell their votes to the House if they got contributions from the general revenue for local purposes. If representation were carried out in the spirit in which some people desired to see it carried out, it would soon lead to the utter degeneracy of our Parliament; and we should not have a Parliament to legislate upon affairs of public importance at all. One remedy for that, as he had said, was for the people of each county or district to have the administration of local affairs in their own hands. (Cheers.) And he was now brought to another topic connected with this electorate, which he would here address himself to briefly, and all the more briefly because he had no opposition. For all the agitation about bringing out a candidate against him, no matter whether that candidate had a chance of being elected or not, he was indebted to an old friend of his—Mr. Parkes. (Oh, oh.) Right or wrong, Mr. Parkes must have a contest in Argyle. Now, one of the things that required remedying was the power which the Government had of managing the electorates of the colony. They put foremost their own electorates, in order that if they got rejected they might have another chance in some other electorate. That was all right enough. But, then, they went further, and arranged matters as well as they could to get some of their miserable supporters in. Men whom the country would like to see in Parliament—such men, for instance, as William Forster—the Government endeavoured to keep out, and pushed the elections for such constituencies as would be likely to return such men as far back as possible, so that if rejected they would have no other chance. So far as he (Mr. Butler) was concerned, Mr. Parkes might have saved himself trouble, for if he had been rejected for Argyle, a constituency that had for so long placed confidence in him, he should not have troubled another electorate. But men who would do what he was complaining of did not do it with the view of benefiting the country. It was not that they looked to. He was not blaming one Government more than another. All Governments had done it more or less. But it was not the good of the country they were seeking by it. They were hoping to get their miserable tools and creatures into the House, instead of men who would be likely to stand up and resist them if they were wrong. As Mr. Parkes said in Sydney, he wanted men to vote for him whether they agreed with him or not. It was time all this sort of thing was put an end to, and that the arrangements for the elections were entrusted to the Speaker of the Assembly. He should like to see some enactment passed to accomplish that, giving Ministers the first choice, and those who had been longest in Parliament the next choice, in the order of their service, because the fact of a man's being a long time in Parliament was one of the best guarantees that he ought to be there. (Cheers.) Something of that kind was wanted to prevent a Minister, whoever he might be, from shuffling the electorates as he would shuffle a pack of cards—not for what was best for the country, but best for himself. His election was put nearly last. He did not care for that. [A voice: "What about the Chief Justiceship."] He did not seek it, he never asked for it. It was offered him, and they knew what happened afterwards. It had been said that he improperly supported and joined Mr. Parkes. His answer to that was, that he was not the first man who had been betrayed by a friend, and he was not the first man whose eyes had been opened to the character of his friend by an act of atrocious treachery. (Cheers.) Well, when he was interrupted he was speaking of the manner in which the elections had been managed. The machinations that had been employed in trying to get candidates for this electorate had been so well conducted that Mr. Parkes's agent had had his private and confidential letters and telegrams knocking about a public-house. (Laughter and cheers.) Why, on the morning of Boxing-day, when he entered his chambers in Sydney, he found two of those communications, marked "private and confidential," transmitted to him from Goulburn. (Laughter.) What did all this imply? Look at the power this Prime Minister must have in this county of Argyle. The Prime Minister had such influence, that when he wanted somebody to co-operate with him, the man he got was so discreet and excellent a character for his work that the Minister's private and confidential letters were knocking about public-houses. (Laughter.) He was told that the person who was in communication with Mr. Parkes was a teetotaler. If such was the case, he recommended the teetotal society to look after him. (Laughter and cheers.) Certainly the confidential communications were not tight, whatever might have been the condition of the person to whom they were sent. (Cheers and laughter.) Only fancy this mighty conspiracy to fit the electorate with a representative, whether the electors liked him or not. (Laughter.) The attempt was first made to bring Mr. Pemell out, and then Mr. John Hurley, and then Mr. John Stewart. Now he desired to call the attention of the electors to this matter for a moment or two. Mr. Parkes was elected for East Sydney by what was called the Defence Association. The majority which Mr. Parkes obtained was owing to the combination of various bodies against what was known as the School League. He had a quarrel with Mr. Parkes, and he had the delicacy not to interfere with him in his election for East Sydney; it would have been well if Mr. Parkes had had the same delicacy towards him (Mr. Butler) in his candidature for Argyle. (Cries of hear, hear.) However, Mr. Parkes, when he found the bunch he had formed was beginning to fall to pieces, tried to induce Mr. Alexander Stuart, who was of all men the representative of the Defence Association, to become one of his bunch. But Mr. Stuart declined the honour. That showed what Mr. Parkes's opinions were then. Mr. Parkes got his majority, and then immediately turned round to betray those who had put him in. (Cries of oh, oh.) Mr. Parkes was returned in opposition to the School League; whilst Mr. Pemell was rejected on account of his advocating the principles of the League. But so soon as Mr. Parkes had got elected, he turned round and made a nominee of his opponent Mr. Pemell. And not only did he take Mr. Pemell, but he also took Mr. John Stewart, who was the incarnation of the extreme ideas of the School League, and sent confidential communications to Argyle to get him nominated. Now, he asked, whether that was not characteristic of the man? (Cheers.) He would now advert to questions of more public importance, and the first question he should speak of was that which led to the dissolution of Parliament. They had no doubt, all remarked how dexterously that question had been kept in the back-ground. [A voice: "Good generalship."] Good generalship! But the country understood such generalship as that. (Hear, hear.) They had all heard how the question arose. The release of Gardiner was a matter of considerable importance to the country. It was not of importance so far as it concerned merely the liberation of the prisoner. But Gardiner might be looked upon as the institutor, so to speak, of an organised system of crime. Not only did bushranging hang like a nightmare over the country, but he was in a position to speak of the widespread evils which bushranging gave rise to. It did not end with robbery, and the sentencing of men to death or imprisonment, but the evil manifested itself in the most terrible state of perjury on the part of witnesses. Whenever a man was arrested for the crime of bushranging, it was a common occurrence to see a battalion of false witnesses go into the witness-box, one after the other, and perjure themselves to save the prisoner from the consequences of his crime. The demoralization that was thus brought about was shocking. The reverence for truth, and the reverence for God, whose name was invoked by the witnesses to speak the truth, was being sapped. The state of many parts of the colony was deplorable. Well, Gardiner was the man who, it might be said, had instituted all this. Surely, when leniency was to be shown to the man, it was natural that people should fear that it would be misinterpreted, and that the prisoner would be regarded as a hero after all. And petitions against Gardiner's release were sent in from Sydney, Maitland, Bathurst, and other parts of the colony. What became of Gardiner was of little consequence compared to the way in which the petitions were dealt with by his Excellency the Governor, whose action was endorsed by the Government, who were supposed to be the representatives of the people. First of all it would be seen that there was adequate occasion for the petitions; and if there had been no occasion for them, the Governor, as the Queen's representative, was bound to treat them with respect, as he was bound to treat all petitions. We might go back as far as we liked in parliamentary or constitutional history, but we should find that the right of petition was the root of our constitutional liberties. The very form of petition—the humble language in which it was couched—indicated how old was its origin. Because when petitions first came to take effect people dare not express themselves except with bated breath and humility. Well, this vital principle of constitutional government was dealt with by the Governor of this colony in such a way as he ventured to say no other Governor or ruler of any British community for the last 300 years had dared to deal with a petition. (Cheers.) But he could make allowance for the Governor, for his Excellency came from a Crown colony where there was no constitutional government, where there were blackfellows to be governed, he was told. If this sort of thing had been permitted to have gone on, we should by-and-bye have been treated as blackfellows. He wished to excuse the Governor as far as he could, and let it pass by, saying it was a gross oversight, an act of indiscretion on his Excellency's part. But what was to be said of our own Government, appointed under our popular institutions. They were the men of the people, so to speak, who professed to guard the constitutional liberties of the people. And they made use of the Governor's minute for their own purposes; putting it forward, as a sort of justification of their own action before the country, and flaunting it in the face of Parliament and the country. Our popular, our democratic Government did that, forsooth! He hoped he had the approval of his constituents as one who stood up against it. (Cheers.) But the worst of it was that this was not the first instance in which the Governor's minute had been similarly used. Constitutional government was coming to to a pretty pass indeed when the Governor was being made a catspaw of whenever the Ministry was in danger. The electors knew what happened with respect to the case of Captain Rossi. They knew that Mr. Parkes was determined to dismiss Captain Rossi, and that he told Mr. Teece so; but when he found the Governor would not have it, Mr. Parkes brought forward the Governor's minute to defend himself in office. Was that the way, he asked in which we were to be governed by a responsible Government? If such things were allowed we should fast drift back to the state of a Crown colony. But with regard to the minute which had reference to Gardiner's release, the Parliament protested against it, and he predicted that we should not have much more of such conduct. (Cheers.) Well, that was the issue upon which he and other members of the late Parliament came before the country. He had a very laborious life, and many of his friends desired him not to go into Parliament again. But he was a party to the dissolution of Parliament on the Governor's minute, and he was determined under no circumstances to shrink from the responsibility of his action, and he now came before his constituents for an expression of their approval—for what part of the country was he to go to but to Argyle. (Cheers.) He had no doubt whatever that his constituents approved of the action he took on the occasion to which he had just referred. (Cheers.) However others might hedge and fence about, and try to avoid the responsibility of their action, he was sure that the judgment of the country upon this question would be right and sound, and late members who voted with the Government had better look out how they conducted themselves. Another question he desired to speak about was the land question. He desired to see a portion of the land revenue of the country expended upon permanent improvements on the land, such as providing a water supply, and other appliances adapted to a civilised community. As to tollbars, he thought they were a relic of barbarism. (Cheers.) He did not like them at all. He knew that in many instances a great deal of the money that was collected went to pay the salary of the collector. If his ideas respecting municipalities were carried out we should have better roads; and if strangers who did not contribute directly to the maintenance of a road in any particular locality drove over it, he would, though perhaps indirectly, confer some benefit upon the locality. Whether so or not, tollbars did more injury than good; they oppressed the farmer and other persons who had occasion to take their produce to market. The oppression was greater than any benefit that was derived from the tolls. He recollected that at Towrang the people who brought wood to market were charged tolls, and those tolls hardly paid the man who collected them. Now, with regard to the land question he hoped they would not think it egotistical of him if he said that with respect to it they might rely upon him thoroughly. It was an old question of his. Years and years ago, when he was a very young man, he devoted his attention to questions pertaining to the interests of the people in relation to land. He was a member of the old council of the Tenant League in Ireland. And he had lived long enough to see that many of the principles which he and others then propounded, and which in those days were pronounced to be communistic, had since been adopted by English Prime Ministers, and were now the law of the land. If their principles had been adopted entirely it would have been a much better thing for the people. The land question was not a novel one to him. The electors knew that he voted for Mr. Robertson's Land Bills. But many abuses had crept into the system introduced by the present Land Acts—such as dummyism. A new Land Bill must be introduced before long, and he should do all he could to pass a law to prevent dummying. He might deal with those who dummied as they were being dealt with in Victoria and Queensland. We must have a bill with clauses which would enable an honest Minister to cause dummied lands to be forfeited. He would inflict a heavy penalty for any such infringement of the law. He would enlarge the area allowed to free selectors. When the present Act was before the House he advocated an area of 640 acres. If the area at present allowed was doubled it would push into the country by degrees a more substantial class of men—men who would settle down and work their way to independence, and who would become a substantial middle class in the country. He would go further. He thought something ought and could be done towards allowing persons who did not mean to live merely by agriculture, who would combine pastoral with agricultural pursuits, to get possession of a moderate-sized freehold. He would not let them have it in such a way that they could pick out the best patches, but he would give it them in such a way that they would take in all—good and bad—an area that would have a certain amount of frontage according to the depth. By this means many persons who had sons, and the means of starting them in life, would be induced to start them as landed freeholders, instead of looking out for them some beggarly employment in the Civil Service. They would thus make men of their sons, instead of respectable Civil serfs, who were liable any day to have some other Civil servant, or perhaps some electioneering agent, put over their heads, and they themselves ignored—and ignored perhaps after twenty years of honest servitude to the public. He wanted, if he could, to give some other opening to people who had sons, and the means to start them; he wanted those sons to be enabled to become landed freeholders without the possibility of their becoming land monopolists. There were many persons in the colony who would be glad to start one or more of their sons in that way. But he would still have the free selection area enlarged. And in addition to that he would have the payment for the land made by instalments, without one fraction of interest. (Cheers.) He thought at one time that it would be a very good thing to reduce the price of land to 10s. per acre. But if we did that at present we should only be giving double the opportunity for monopoly. However, whilst people could elsewhere get land at 5s. per acre, why should we, who charged £1, be peddling about interest on the money? We wanted men and families to settle on the land. That was the great object to be kept in view. And he would let them pay by convenient instalments. He would not have a class of Crown tenants growing up in the country, who would perhaps by-and-bye be at the mercy of this or that Minister for Lands. He would have the free selectors paying off their purchase-money gradually by small instalments, so that as they paid it off they would get a freehold of the land, and feel it becoming their own. (Cheers.) Those were his ideas upon the land question; and as he had been elected he should strenuously endeavour to give effect to them in Parliament. Now he came to the education question. And he would begin by saying that he was not one of those who abused or used hard words towards those gentlemen who were agitating for a compulsory and free education. He gave them every credit for being sincere and wishing well to the people. But he hoped he should also receive credit for wishing well to the people. He had this to refer to, that at a time when it was not very popular to be a member of the Board of National Education he was a member of it. He was for many years a member of that Board, giving his services, such as they were, gratuitously. The present system was substantially the system of the old Board of National Education. There was only a slight difference in the phraseology of its rules, with some modification as to distance which the schools should be apart, and as to the number of children that should be in attendance. Having been in favour of the system under the old Board of which he was a member, he had also supported the present system. And he had yet to learn that the present system had proved a failure. It had extended the blessings of education in a very large degree; and he only wished the Act was honestly administered. He did not like to see members of a Council appointed to administer the law making public apologies for the way in which they had administered it. If the law required altering, let it be altered by Parliament. But he did not like to see a set of men whose services were very valuable—such as Professor Smith—writing what after all only amounted to an apology, for having given countenance to Denominational schools. (Cheers.) Let the law be honestly administered, and, if necessary, amended. He would give with the utmost liberality money for extending the schools. He would extend the schools, and would pay the schoolmaster well, looking upon him as a respectable, highly useful member of society. But he did not believe in extending education with the aid of the police. (Cheers.) He might be wrong, but it did not seem to him to be a right way of dealing with the subject. Education influenced men for their lives, and was a very subtle thing; and the more attractive and sacred it was made, the better it would be liked by the young. But what would they think of it if they were hunted to school by the police? What would parents think when they were summoned without sufficient cause, perhaps, to answer for a child not being at school? The child might be absent from school for a justifiable reason; but the parent would have to go to the police court and may be employ a lawyer, and incur expenditure, and get injustice, perhaps, after all. That was not the way to extend education. (Cheers.) His plan of extending it was to give plenty of means for extending it. Let clergymen of every Denomination give their souls to this business, which was as sacred almost as anything to which they could devote themselves. (Cheers.) Let the good people of every district, who were desirous of extending education, endeavour to get good men upon the local Boards, and let them give that a fair trial, and he ventured to predict that in a little while they would not want policemen. Then they would have education treated as it ought to be, and made a sacred subject to every child. (Cheers.) And then there was this to be considered; in a colony with such a sparse population, what could policemen do? They had plenty to do already. They had almost more than they could do when we had a few bushrangers in the colony; and yet they were to be set to work to hunt up all the children who happened to be birds'-nesting in the bush for the day. (Cheers and laughter.) The free principle was even more incomprehensible to him than the compulsory principle. Whenever he heard the free principle mentioned, the poor-house system recurred to his mind. Yet there were persons who would establish schools to inculcate pauperism from the very beginning—who would have children go to school free whose parents did not want them to go free. They would interfere with those who were able and willing to pay for their children; and they would interfere with what was most sacred to human nature—that a man should have the honour of bringing up his children and making men of them, and doing it at his own expense. (Cheers.) And there was another thing connected with the free principle: he had always noticed in this colony—and it seemed a vice hard to eradicate, in consequence of this having been once a Crown colony—that there was a great disposition on the part of the people to go to the State for everything. Yet the system of education that was advocated by some would compel every child to look to the State for almost everything, even for its education. And the reason they advocated such a thing was this: They said that there were a number of children—a mere handful—who could not afford to go to school, and it was humiliating for them to be taught free whilst the others paid. Even putting it in that sense—although he denied that it would be humiliation—were all the rest of the children to be humiliated because a few hundred children would be humiliated by not having to pay fees whilst the others paid? There were a few instances where parents could not afford to pay the school fees. For instance, a poor widow with five or six children might be unable to pay the school fees, although they were moderate. But he had yet to learn that it would be humiliation for the children of that widow to be taught free. Poverty was no crime, thank God! (Cheers.) Good local patrons could always take care to make it as smooth as possible for the poor, so that their children might be taught free, and the neighbourhood know nothing about it. Whether the electors agreed with him or not, those were his opinions. (Cheers.) And he was one of those unfortunate individuals who must think with their own heads and not the heads of others. What he believed to be right he should follow, if all the other heads in the country were opposed to him. (Cheers.) He did not think he need detain them longer. He had been their representative for years; and he had been a member of the Government for sometime. He trusted that when he left the Government he left it without any discredit to himself. He assured them that he had no personal object to serve in going into Parliament. He had been Attorney-General and knew what the labours of that office were; and he knew it was a pecuniary loss for any one with a large practice at the bar to take office. He did not take the office from any desire to have it, but because it seemed to be to the interest of the country that he should take it. He should not like to be in office again. As to another office—that of the Chief Justiceship—he was ready to take that. But that office was now filled by an abler man than he was, and he hoped that gentleman would live long to enjoy his position. There was no other office in the country he (Mr. Butler) would care to accept. And he defied anyone to say that he was seeking to be a representative in Parliament for any personal object of his own. He held that every man who was fitted by education and habit, and had the time to devote to politics, should come forward to serve his country. He was not always in his seat in the Assembly, and could not always be there. He was sometimes better away from the squabbling. But what time he could give to Parliamentary duties he was willing to give. That was a matter of duty. He had often felt inclined to censure some of the rich merchants of Sydney, who were so wrapt up in self-indulgence, that they would not give any portion of their time for the benefit of the country. As a matter of duty he should give up as much time as he could to serve the country. He had this additional motive, that politics had a fascination for him. They always had, and he supposed they always would have. He felt perfectly sure that whilst he represented Argyle before, and when he occupied a seat in the Upper House, he never gave a vote of which his conscience did not approve. He thought that after all a man's public life came to be identified with his character, and his constituents got to understand him in that way. And he thought that whatever mistakes he had committed, very few persons would question his motives. He concluded by thanking the electors of Argyle with all his heart for the honour they had conferred upon him. (Continued cheering.)

The cheering having subsided, Mr. Butler moved a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer for his able and impartial conduct.

Mr. W. Davies seconded the motion, and took the opportunity of making a few observations respecting the motives which first led him to come out as a candidate for the representation of Argyle, and then to retire from the contest.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Returning-officer briefly returned thanks, and called for three cheers for the Queen, which were heartily given.

ELECTORATE OF THE HUNTER.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

A meeting of the electors of the electoral district of the Hunter was held on Monday, in the School of Arts, West Maitland, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the representation of that electorate at the forthcoming Parliament. There was not a very numerous attendance.

Mr. John Lee, the Returning-officer, read the writ, and the advertisement by which the meeting had been called. He remarked that it would be almost an insult to the electors to ask them to give each speaker a fair and impartial hearing, for he had never known them to act otherwise on any occasion when he had had the honour of presiding over them. (Cheers.)

Mr. James Wolstenholme nominated Mr. John Fitzgerald Burns, as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in the new Parliament.

Mr. Robert Scott seconded the nomination.

Mr. John Hourigan nominated Mr. F. J. O'Sullivan.

Mr. Mark Hodges seconded the nomination.

No other candidate being proposed, the Returning-officer called upon the candidates in turn to address the meeting.

Mr. J. F. Burns was received with loud and continued cheering. He thanked the electors for the kindness with which they met him on that, as well as on other occasions. Although he had addressed them in public meetings in all parts of the electorate, he desired now to explain his opinions upon the causes of the present dissolution, and upon the questions likely to come before the new Parliament. He desired to recapitulate his views upon these matters, so that he should be fully understood, and so that there should be no misunderstanding as to the opinions he entertained. He had told them before his reasons for supporting the resolution of Mr. Combes, which was the immediate cause of the present dissolution, and he would not go into the Gardiner question, which he considered settled. He looked upon the present question—a question of the right of the Government to tamper with the rights of the representatives of the people—as of far more importance than the release of Gardiner. He was aware that while the members of the Government and their nominal supporters had ignored this question, others had tried to throw upon those who supported the motion of Mr. Combes the responsibility of causing this dissolution, and thereby interrupting the proceedings of Parliament. He was quite prepared to take his own share of the responsibility—(hear, hear)—and if the Government had taken a constitutional course, this dissolution would not have happened. When he found that men like Lord Macaulay and Delolme, the great authority on constitutional government, laid it down that encroachments on the part of the Crown might not be passed over without censure, he felt that he, and those who joined with him in supporting Mr. Combes's motion, if they had erred, had at least erred in good company. Although the Government had been silent upon this question, it had evidently been understood by the people, and the majority of members at present returned were adverse to the Government upon this very question. (Hear, hear, and and an elector: "Question.") In making that statement he was guided by the express opinions of the gentlemen returned. He had not the least doubt there would be in the next Parliament a large majority who would sustain the judgment of the last Parliament upon this matter. He charged the Government with arranging the present elections to suit themselves. On a previous occasion Mr. Parkes accused the Government of Sir James Martin of putting forward the Sydney elections so early as to prevent their opponents from organizing to oppose them. Mr. Parkes even introduced a bill to prevent this manipulation of the elections; but they now found that the present Government had not only put on the Sydney elections to an early day, but had altered the whole of the elections with a view to give every possible advantage to their supporters, and every possible disadvantage to their opponents. (Hear, hear.) He found that the districts represented by Messrs. Butler, Terry, Lackey, Hoskins, Webb, Watson, Captain Onslow, Mr. Lord, and himself had been placed almost the very last upon the list, with the object of preventing them from being nominated for any other place. (Cheers.) [An Elector: "That is policy."] Before leaving this constitutional question, he desired to say that no Prime Minister in England would presume to send down such a minute as this Government had sent down to the Legislative Assembly in the Rossi case. No Government in England would presume to advise the Queen to send down such a minute as had been sent down in the Gardiner case, or would presume to make use of the Queen to censure the House of Lords in regard to any bill in the way the Governor had been made to censure the Legislative Council in regard to the Electoral Bill. No Government had ever brought the Governor so much in collision with the Parliament as this Government had done. The Electoral Bill was the only measure of importance that the Government had before Parliament at the time of the dissolution. He was quite confident that the people of the northern districts did not regret the loss of that bill. It was a crude, indigested measure, providing a number of petty miserable boroughs, and would have made the elections much the same as municipal elections. (Hear, hear.) That bill would not have given the northern part of the colony its fair share of representation, and he defied any one to show why the southern and western districts should have a larger representation in proportion to population than the north. He believed a much fairer measure would be brought forward in the new Parliament, in which the northern districts would get a fair share of representation in proportion to the population. (Cheers.) No doubt it would have been better if the Estimates had been passed before the dissolution, but there would not be much inconvenience, as supplies had been granted up to the end of the year; but Parliament would, he believed, be convened at the end of next month, and there would be no hesitation in giving a vote of credit to pay salaries and meet the demands upon the public purse. The only other questions referred to in the Governor's speech at the opening of Parliament were the education question, and the land question, but instead of bringing before the House bills dealing with these questions, the Government stated their intention of taking the sense of the electors upon these subjects; in fact, they proposed to see how popular opinion was likely to blow, and trim their sails to the popular breeze. They indicated that they intended to make some alterations in the Public Schools Act, but since then the Colonial Secretary has stated that he has no intention of altering the Act, but would propose to increase the educational grant, and to abolish the regulation requiring the inhabitants of any district to contribute one-third of the cost of a school building. These alterations would require no legislation, but merely an alteration in the regulations of the Council of Education, and he was quite contented with the proposals of the Government. If they increased the grant, and allowed the Public Schools Act to work out its mission, he thought they would do very well indeed. (Cheers.) He believed the increased grant would establish Public schools all over the colony, as well as half-time and provisional schools, which, with other agencies, would spread education all over the land. (Cheers.) The question of questions appeared to him to be the land question, and we had been for a long time promised a measure to deal with this subject. Many members of Parliament had given the present Government a continuous and steady support upon the understanding that the Government would amend the land law, but it was very clear that we had not yet seen any new land-law. He had always been an advocate for the principle of free-selection before survey. He regarded the settlement of population upon our lands as of more importance than the raising of sheep and cattle, and he would oppose any measure that would lock up the public lands in a few hands, and prevent the spread of population. (Cheers.) [An elector: "You will never prevent it."] The present Land Acts had enabled thousands to find homes for themselves who would otherwise have had no chance of doing so. (Hear, hear.) Under the old system there was much delay, and a person who applied for land to be put up at auction often found himself outbid by some wealthy capitalist. Before the Land Bill of Mr Robertson was introduced, he had supported the principle of free selection. Dummyism was, no doubt, carried on, but not to such an extent as had been made out. He should be glad to see an extension of the area for free selection from 320 to 640 acres, and he would like the question of the right of minors to select to be settled by legislation. He would like to see the obnoxious system of volunteer land orders abolished. (Hear hear.) If it were desirable to give the volunteers some encouragement, he would prefer to see it in money rather than in land orders. He would like to see an end put to those enormous reserves under pretence that they are wanted for water supply and railway purposes. [An Elector: "Cancel all the dummies, and you will do right."] An Act was passed, last session, to enable the Government to resume any land required for railway purposes, and this would prove quite sufficient. We had heard of Mr. Lloyd holding forth upon this Government having introduced a free-trade policy. Some years ago the Government of the country, to meet a large deficiency, were compelled to ask for fresh taxation in order to maintain the public credit. The Government of that day was a free-trade Government, but they tried to introduce ad valorem duties, and failed. The Cowper Government that came in afterwards proposed the ad valorem duties, and got them passed, but they were imposed merely for revenue, and with the understanding that they were to be taken off when the public credit would admit of it. Since then several Governments, among others Mr. Robertson's Government, were desirous to repeal these duties, but this was opposed by Mr. Parkes on the ground that they were less obnoxious than the stamp duties, which ought to be first repealed. After the present Government came into office it was found that the land revenue had very rapidly increased, and no matter what Government had been in office, these ad valorem duties would have been repealed. The land revenue, which in 1870 was £447,954, had now increased to double that amount, and this had enabled the Government to repeal the ad valorem duties. So far from this Government introducing a free-trade policy, it was only coming back to the Deas Thomson tariff of 1852—the most simple tariff of all these colonies. The land revenue for 1873 was £1,037,440, more than double that of 1870; and he was inclined to fear that the Government were presuming too much on the land revenue continuing so large. If we should have a drought, or any disease in cattle or sheep, the land revenue would decline. Mr. Lloyd, in his recent financial statement, estimated the surplus for next year at £236,000, but in this amount he included an estimate of £100,000 from stamp duties, which the Government had neglected to have renewed. Without these stamp duties then, the surplus would have to be reduced to £136,000. He would like to see the Stamp Act renewed with some amendments. He would be willing to see stamps upon transfers of property, but not upon receipts or cheques. The extension of railways was certain to occupy the attention of the new Parliament, and no doubt proposals for railway extension would receive great favour all over the colony. The receipts from railways had gone on increasing until the income amounts to nearly 4 per cent. on the cost of construction. The interest on their cost was 5 per cent., so that they are paying within 1 per cent. of their cost. An opinion had for some time prevailed that the Southern Railway ought to be dealt with as a national measure, and not on the same principle as the north and west. This feeling had arisen chiefly from the desire of the people of Sydney to secure the trade on the southern frontier, which now went mostly to Victoria. But he could see no reason why we should not push on our northern line to Queensland, and the western line to the far interior, simultaneously with the southern line. There would be no difficulty in doing this, for this colony had been so prompt in meeting its engagements that there would be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital in England. He had always taken a very great interest in the extension of the railway to the north, as far as the frontier of Queensland, for it would go through a country rich in minerals and resources of all kinds. He was in favour of railway extension in all directions, but he would oppose any attempt to push forward the southern line in opposition to the northern or western. (Cheers.) During last session a select committee had been appointed, on the motion of Mr. Macintosh, to inquire into the working of municipalities. He admitted having been previously of opinion that Mr. Macintosh and his friends were asking too much for Sydney, but he found he had formed an erroneous opinion on the matter, for it was proved before the committee that unless the Government came to the rescue, not only Sydney, but most of our municipal councils, must be brought to a deadlock, and would cease to exist. Too much had been expected from municipalities here, for they were not endowed as were most of the municipalities in the old country. He would be disposed to support a measure to increase municipal endowments generally. Referring then to the bill introduced by Mr. Jacob to repeal the Sale of Colonial Wines Regulation Act, if he again occupied a seat in that House, it was his intention to move for a select committee to deal with this matter. Mr. Jacob, last session, moved for a return showing the opinions of the police with regard to the wine licenses, and those opinions were not in favour of the present Act. Mr. Jacob's view seemed to be that the licenses should be repealed, and the vignerons left to find purchasers in the wholesale merchants. He thought, however, it would be sufficient to give licenses to none but persons of good character—such licenses to be under the control of a bench of magistrates; and, before they dealt further with the question they should have the opinion of the vinegrowers upon the subject, and also upon the subject of distillation. The gentleman who had seconded his nomination had referred to the necessity for making provision for water supply, and for relieving this district from floods. When the Government, some years ago, proposed to send to England for an eminent hydraulic engineer, he supported the motion, for it was a matter of immense importance; and he thought that when this gentleman arrives we shall have a right to have the benefit of his advice and his services upon this question of flood prevention. (Hear, hear.) He did not despair that a scheme might be devised by which we might be to some extent relieved from the flood waters of this district. [Cheers, and a voice: "Never."] If we had power even to cut a watercourse through Bolwarra to carry the water directly away it would relieve the district from a great deal of the danger now incurred from floods, and he hoped they would soon have before them an efficient scheme to relieve the district from floods. (Cheers.) He thought he had pretty well explained his views upon the questions before the late Parliament, and those likely to come before the new Parliament, and he imagined that those opinions were pretty well understood by them. (Cheers.) This was the fourth time he had submitted himself for election in this district, and he was quite sure they were aware of his merits and demerits, so that nothing he could say would add to or detract from the opinion they had of him as their late member. He was very sanguine that his friends would exert all their influence in his favour on Saturday, and he should again have established between them the relation of representative and represented. (Applause.) The question was now in their hands, and if they were satisfied again to take his services they were at their disposal. (Cheers.) They might find a person with more ability to represent them, but he would yield to no one in his desire to serve them. (Loud cheers.)

In reply to questions, Mr. Burns said he would support a bill to protect the river banks. He was in favour of the abolition of tolls, on the same principle that the tonnage dues at Newcastle had been abolished. If Mr. Nelson again brought forward his bill to abolish tolls he would support it. He was opposed to the payment of members. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. J. O'Sullivan said it was only right that he, as a stranger, should give some reasons why he came forward to oppose Mr. Burns. They had now listened to Mr. Burns for an hour and a half, and he had told them a good deal about the past; but he had not said one word relative to their welfare, or that of the electorate. He told them of what he had done in the past; but they wanted to know what he would do in the future in this new Parliament. They wanted some new blood there; for the actions of the members had been disgraceful, and the position of the country had been lowered by them. He would just say a few words upon the Gardiner question. No doubt, that man had done what was wrong, and ought to suffer for it; but would any man say if Gardiner wished to reform that he was to be trampled upon? [A voice: "He never showed reformation."] He begged pardon—he did. When he escaped and saw he had done wrong, he retired to Queensland, where he wanted to live as a peaceable man and a storekeeper. [An elector: "What is that to do with us?"] (Interruption.) He asked them, then, if that man was such a villain? If so, would the escort have frequently left the gold in his charge, as he was told they had done? He maintained that it was a lenient act of the Government; and why did they in New South Wales lift up their hands against this unfortunate man? Would they not hold out the hand of mercy to him? But enough of Gardiner—he is dead. (Loud laughter.) He will never come before the public again: he is dead to New South Wales. The next question was this education question. He had been for many years a teacher, and was thoroughly conversant with this question. The present Act was in some instances very good, but it wants reforming. We want free education. [A voice: "We have it already."] But at the same time were we to do away with the Denominational schools? Certainly not. The denominations built the schools, and found the apparatus, and the Council supplied the teacher. If that system was done away with it was a very wrong thing. Then there was the land question. The present Act had worked very well, but as the country progresses we should have reform accordingly. There was some land not worth 2s. 6d., per acre, but he would have it classified at 15s., 10s., and 5s. per acre. When a man went and cleared the land, paying a rent of 1s. per acre, in the course of seven or eight years he should get the land free. This system had worked well in America and produced labour, and labour proposed capital. When disputes arose between the settlers and the squatters, instead of going to law it would be better if the Government would have arbitration to decide between them. [An elector: "A bottle of champagne would buy them over."] The lawyers robbed them of their means, and they had no satisfaction at the end of it. It was only by arbitration that these petty disputes should be settled. In a country like this, eight hours should be made a Government day's work. This had passed in Victoria, and he did not see why we should not have it in this country as well. In the town of Greta, about twelve miles from Maitland, they had a large number of miners, but there was no water supply. About £1500 would bring a supply of water from the Hunter, if there was a reservoir. He thought that was a thing that should be advocated. With reference to tollbars, there were certain parts where they ought to be maintained, though some were not wanted. There was one between Greta and Branxton, and it was right that such petty places should be abolished; but in out-lying districts, where there was a great deal of traffic, they should be retained. It was a piece of foolish imagination to talk of draining the Hunter and preventing floods, but some men would try to fight against their Creator. Mr. Burns thought he had got them a good deal expended on their roads, but Mr. Arnold had got far more for the small district of the Paterson. (Interruption.) [An Elector: "Why should you compare Mr. Burns with Mr. Arnold, the biggest rogue in the country?"] If they thought he was a fit man to represent them let them vote for him, and he would do everything in his power to promote their interests. If they did not think him the best man he did not ask their votes.

The Returning-officer called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Burns, not a single hand being held up in favour of Mr. O'Sullivan. (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Sullivan demanded a poll, which was announced to take place on Saturday next.

The customary vote of thanks to the Returning-officer was carried by acclamation, and three cheers for the Queen closed the proceedings.

THE TENTERFIELD ELECTION.

(*From the Star.*)

The nomination for the election of a member to represent the electorate of Tenterfield took place on the instant. The Returning-Officer, Mr. C. A. Lee, opened the proceedings.

Captain Williamson proposed, and Mr. Ellis seconded, the nomination of the Hon. R. P. Abbott.

Mr. E. R. Wherest proposed, and Mr. W. C. Melville seconded, the nomination of Dr. Fraser.

Mr. Bourke nominated himself.

The Hon. R. P. Abbott then addressed the electors. He commenced by referring to some proceedings during his candidature which referred to local and personal matters merely. He thought it would not be difficult to decide by whom Dr. Fraser had been brought forward. He had no hesitation in saying that he was brought forward by a clique. [A voice: "How about the £1500?"] He had been asked about the £1500 a-year. Well, all he could say about that was that if they only knew how little he had out of that £1500 they would not be quite so ready to talk about his £1500 a-year. Two elections within three months would go very far to dissipate this very large amount. (Great laughter.) He did not think any of them would give him (Mr. Abbott) a £10-note for what remained after making all the disbursements incident to the circumstances. Mr. Bourke and Mr. Fraser might tell them that they knew more about the Land Law than Mr. Abbott did. They might also pledge themselves to a very great many things if elected. They had already promised things which the Government of which he was a member had already done. It was all moonshine to talk such stuff, and try to cram such nonsense down their throats. (Cheers.) He thought that the outcry that had been raised against him for having voted on one occasion when only a private member against the Government, and then when a Minister with the Ministers, was very preposterous. They all knew that as a Minister of the Crown he could not do otherwise than vote with his colleagues. They also knew that the question on which he, as a Minister of the Crown, voted, was an entirely different one to that on which he voted on the previous occasion, consequently it was mere clap-trap to raise a false issue before the electors—a mere dodge. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and cheering.") The question of Gardiner's release never came before the House in the same way in which it originally did. Whether the Governor was right or wrong in the celebrated Gardiner minute was not the real question. The Governor, as was patent to all, did nothing; he had merely to do what his Ministers advised. In that instance the Government of which he was a member took upon themselves all the responsibility of the act of his Excellency the Governor. When the House passed Mr. Combes's resolution, the Government took the only and most honourable course open to them, and dissolved the Parliament. But what was the fact as regarded himself? It was, as they had been told by his friend and nominator, Captain Williamson, he was on the broad of his back. The following day, when the matter was brought forward, he paired off with another honorable member. Every Minister must be agreed with his colleagues, otherwise they had no business to be together. A candidate might stand up and say anything, and they might, if they chose, believe him, but it all amounted to nothing. But a promise of his (Mr. Abbott's) was a promise of the whole of the Ministers. The Mayor had told them what he (Mr. Abbott) had not done, but he would tell them what he had done respecting their roads. [A voice: "How about Mr. Thomas Bawden?"] Mr. Bawden, contended Mr. Abbott, had no more to do with obtaining the votes for the roads than they had. In 1872, from Maryland to Tenterfield over £25 per mile was spent. This was now placed among the first-class roads. They all knew what large improvements had been carried out on that road. They could travel over the road now with some comfort. From Tenterfield to Lawrence, for the last two years, was £2900; now it was increased to £5600. The vote for the road from Armidale to Glen Innes was £6600, in 1872 this was increased to £3000; in 1871 the vote from Glen Innes to Inverell was £1000, increased to £2000; in 1871 the vote from Glen Innes to Tenterfield was £406, increased to 2700; in 1871 the vote for the road from Tenterfield to Maryland was £316, in 1871 this was increased to £5600. There were other roads on which an increase had also been made, though of course on a smaller scale. (Cheers.) It had been said that he, Mr. Abbott, when in the House, would regard only the interests of those whom he knew to be his supporters. That was not the case, and in proof of this assertion he might state that shortly after his return to Parliament, this last time, he received a letter from Mr. W. Fraser, asking him to try and get a vote for thirteen miles of road on the Wellingrove route, which he represented to be in a very bad state. He (Mr. Abbott) at once set about this, and was very well pleased to have been in a position to inform Mr. Fraser, a short time after the receipt of his letter, that a vote of £350 had been placed on the Estimates for this work. (Hear, hear.) A very similar case occurred at Inverell, and he hoped in a short time to be in a position to report favourably of this also. (Cheers.) Mr. Abbott again referred to the difference between a private member and a Minister, expatiating on the advantages an electorate would draw from having the latter to represent them. He had always had in view the great necessity that existed in having the Great Northern Road properly kept in order that they might trade with Queensland. He had always put forward the claims of the district before his colleagues. He found only £25 a mile on the Estimates; he did not desist until he secured £50 a mile, and had them placed as first-class roads. It is all very well for Mr. Wherest to go about flaunting what he had not done. He did not regard it. He did not care to get too close to Mr. Wherest. He, Mr. Abbott, had no connexion with the Works Department, but he could never rest satisfied until he had secured the extra vote for the road to Maryland. The Commissioner for Roads opposed tooth and nail; but by persistence he at last secured the extra outlay. He felt convinced that he was right, but it had cost him the friendship of the commissioner. He believed that it was madness to try and prevent traffic through the natural outlet of the district to Queensland. They might as well place a pair of gates across Sydney Heads as attempt to close up the natural channels of commerce. In 1871, on this road was received £25 per mile, or £315. Now £2250, or £50 per mile was placed on the Estimates. For that particular road he had been battling more than any other. To make up for the difference which existed between the present and previous years the Government had consented to place a supplementary sum of £1200 upon the estimate for culverts and bridges. (Cheers.) As he had before said, he had obtained large additional grants for all the various parts of the district, thereby securing good roads from one end of the district to the other. The excess of amount on the Estimate 1875 over 1871 was £57,305, or four times as much. Your Mayor in his speech did not say one word about the bridge. He (the Mayor) did not, when he found his mistake, come like a gentleman and confess his sins. With all that had been said he did not find one word as to what he had obtained for the School of Arts. ("We never got it.")

No, he had got £400 on the Estimates for it, and the Estimates were all settled before they were laid before Parliament. They knew the Bluff Road and what had been effected there, besides many other places for which he had obtained large amounts. All these things went for nothing when contrasted with the one fact of his having neglected to answer a single letter from his Worship the Mayor. [A voice: "The Municipal Council." Yells and cheers.] He would not recognise Mr. Wherat in his private character, but simply in his representative one. He (Mr. Abbott) had been too near to him already, but for the future he would not allow him to play any more tricks or games with him. [Here the honourable gentleman indulged in a personal attack on Mr. Wherat, the Mayor, which provoked a rejoinder from that gentleman.] Mr. Abbott, having recovered his equanimity, proceeded. Mr. Melville had said that he had lost confidence in him since he had become Minister for Mines. He valued his friendship much more than his opinion on the mining law or any other. He was not quite sure that Mr. Melville could have resisted the office of Minister for Mines if it had been offered to him. When he first went into the House he did so as a private member; he always acted in an independent manner; but now he as a Minister stood in a different position, and he was proud of it. Out of seventy-two persons whose name had been mentioned as Minister for Mines, he was selected by the Government to hold that important office. He could assure them that it was no bed of roses. He had nothing to say against Mr. Fraser—he was an old and experienced colonist, but how far he was fit to occupy the position he was seeking, it was not for him to say. It was for them to say whether they would have an untried man in his stead. He was still prepared to employ his abilities to serve the electors, if they did him the honour to elect him. He was not over ambitious. The strength of the Government was affected by their decision. The Government had promised and were pledged to a liberal Land law, and which they might rest assured would be one of the first measures introduced in the new Parliament. Before he closed his address he would tell them something more about Mr. Wherat. [A voice: "Now, for the old fox."] He (Mr. Abbott) was the last Minister to be elected.) He had just received a telegram stating that Mr. Farnell, the Minister for Lands, had been returned by a majority of 350 votes. He did not believe he would be left out in the cold. It had been said that not one of the Ministers had referred to a dissolution. This he denied, and bore out his assertion by reading an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Parkes in Sydney. It was very easy for any candidate to say that the Government intended to amend the Public Schools Act. He had always thought that it was a very great injustice in the administration of the Act that the people in the country districts should be compelled to subscribe towards the erection of the school buildings, while in Sydney, where all the wealth of the colony was concentrated, the Government erected the school buildings. The Government intended to alter this state of things. He could not agree with the League. He considered that it would be far better for a clergyman to go about preaching the gospel than to attempt to scatter seeds of discontent with the present School Act. He would remind them of what he had before spoken about a line of railway from the coast. This he was in favour of, and if carried out would give the people of the Tableland of New England an opportunity to visit the outer world, instead of being shut up in such places as Tenterfield, &c. As to the Electoral Act, which was unfortunately shelved on the occasion of the dissolution, he believed it would give great satisfaction to the country. If carried out as they well knew, the electorate would be divided into three, and the rivalry which now existed between Tenterfield and Glen Innes, who looked upon each other like Kilkenny cats, would be removed; each would have their own member. He could say perhaps what no other one could say, that he had obtained a majority in the last election at all three places, Inverel, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield. He therefore represented them all. More cannot be said by any former member at either of these electorates. [A voice: "You will get them again, my lad."] The Public Schools Act he considered should be allowed to remain unaltered in its main feature until some better one would be devised. Mr. Abbott rather abruptly terminated his address by saying that whatever things he might do for the electorate there was one thing which he would never do, viz., he would never recommend his Worship the Mayor, Mr. Wherat, for a seat on the Bench. [A voice: "Nobody asked you."] (Cheers.)

Mr. Fraser on rising was received with cheers. He said it always afforded him much pleasure to appear before the people of Tenterfield. He was quite sure they would afford him, as they had always done, a fair hearing. It was not his intention to go fully into the cause of the late dissolution. They were all well aware of that. Mr. Gardiner had gone to Hongkong, there they would leave him, with the hope that he would lead a better life than he had done here. He would just say with regard to the district that he had interests directly connected with it and therefore identical with their own. Having briefly referred to the cause of the dissolution, he, Mr. Fraser, said he would at once proceed to state his views on the leading questions of the day. The education question was no doubt one of the most important ones. He thought it was one of those questions on which all honest men might be allowed to differ. If his views on that question were in accordance with theirs, why they knew what to do on the day of polling. If elected he would endeavour to procure several modifications in the present Act He was in favour of amending the clause in the Act relative to the building of schools in the country districts. At present the people had to find one-third and the Council of Education two-thirds towards the erection of schools. He thought there were many people living in the interior of the country who were not able to afford to pay the amount, consequently no school-house existed; whereas if the Council of Education were empowered to build the schools entirely out of the School Grant a very great and lasting benefit would be conferred on the residents of remote districts. (Cheers.) If they did him the honour to send him in to represent them in Parliament he would use his best efforts to have his views carried out. Another amendment he would like to introduce into the present Act was the doing away with small Denominational schools wherever there were several small competing ones, and establish one good Public school in place of a half-dozen small ones, and have one good well-paid teacher, instead of several underpaid and incompetent ones. He could not say that he was entirely in favour of the whole of the manifesto of the League; but he thought a great deal had been effected by this means, and that a great deal more would be effected in the future. He would now refer to the land law. He had been classed with what was generally known as bloated squatters. (Laughter.) He could not understand why there should be any stigma attached to that particular class more than any other—any more than a lawyer, or any profession or calling a man chose to follow. He could not for the life of him understand why a man should be ostracised merely because he chose the pursuit of a squatter. Mr. Fraser then adverted to the large amount of interest he had taken in having the Land Act amended some three or four years back, and his views were coincided in by the Honorable John Robertson, one of the foremost men in the colony, and a gentleman with whom they were all acquainted and delighted to honour. If his views had been carried out, a very large amount of good would have been effected, and a title to the land would have been obtained by a free selector, who, even if he held for twenty years, had to pay interest without the slightest chance of possessing the fee simple of his land. The present Minister for Mines had told them that the Government were prepared to make the alterations in the law which he had hinted at. He would candidly tell them that if they returned that gentleman, he would be the first to keep him to his word. (Cheers.) It had been said that he was in favour of a law in which no less than 999 acres could be taken up. That was a very nice thing to say, and resorted to for political purposes. He knew it was all bunkum. Mr. Fraser then explained the free selection clause of the Land Act. That, at present, no less than 40 and no more than 320 acres of land could be taken up, showing that although he had the privilege of holding other land in addition as pre-emptive right, yet that might be taken from him by any person who chose to select from it. He was of opinion that a free selector should have the power to select up to 1280 acres. (Cheers.) In a country like this he considered the area allowed to be selected was by far too small. Another amendment he would like to see introduced was, that the law should be more clearly defined, so that no class should have the power to take an advantage more than another. The present state of things was very detrimental to the proper settlement of the country. If the amendment were made such as he had hinted, it would go far to remove the bitter feelings of jealousy which existed between the free selector and the squatter. Under the present Act, a selector paid 25 per cent. deposit on selection, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for the balance, or nearly 9d. an acre on the purchase. He considered it would be far better to allow the balance of the purchase money to be paid by instalments, in lieu of interest at present received to go towards paying off the principal. (Cheers.) He would now tell them his views on Municipal matters. He considered the present rate of endowment far too small. He was prepared to advocate a much larger one. He did not consider it right to go cringing to a Minister for money to make the roads or other public works in the colony. They ought to be able to demand it as a right and not as a favour (Cheers.) As the law now stands, the amount of endowment was the same as the amount collected in the first five years, then, less the next five years, and at the end of fifteen years it ceased altogether. He would give instances in which members of Parliament had obtained large grants of money for the localities which they represented mainly by cringing to the Minister. Let them look at what Mr. Nelson, the member for Orange, had done. He had obtained an outlay of nearly a quarter of a million of money. Another gentleman, Mr. Hugh Taylor, the member from Parramatta. He would read an extract delivered by that gentleman, in addressing the electors of Parramatta. [Extract read.] They would see how it was that Mr. Taylor secured such a large amount for his constituents. He (Mr. Taylor) said he considered Mr. Parkes the greatest statesman that had ever trod the ground in New South Wales. Mr. Taylor knew how to flatter the Minister for the sake of enlisting his support. This would soon be proved. Mr. Taylor had secured for the effete old town of Parramatta no less a sum than £120,000 during the last year. For the Park, £2000; Redbank reserve, £2000; and so on. This was a specimen of what could be done by courting a Minister's favour. If he (Mr. Fraser) was returned to Parliament, he would endeavour to secure a much larger endowment for municipalities than at present. Mr. Fraser then, upon the necessity that existed for remodelling the Mining Law, pointed out with forcible eloquence the many drawbacks under which the miners suffered, in some cases almost tending to revolt. He (Mr. Fraser) then elaborately stated his views on the railway policy, which he was an advocate for carrying out, and concluded a very lengthy and forcible address, of which we are quite unable, for want of space, to give a verbatim report, by calling upon the electors to come to the front on the day of polling, assuring those present that if he were placed at the top or bottom of the poll he would never be ashamed to look them in the face, having acted from a conviction that he was doing his duty, not for self-aggrandisement, but to serve the electorate and assist in bringing about a more satisfactory state of things than now existed. With these few remarks he heartily thanked them for the patient hearing they had afforded him. (Cheers.)

The Returning-officer, having put the necessary questions, called for a show of hands. On counting them he declared them equal. A poll was then demanded by Mr. Abbott. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman for the very impartial manner in which he had acted, which was duly responded to. Three cheers were then given for the Queen and the candidates, which brought the proceedings, which were very orderly, to a close.

THE LIVERPOOL PLAINS ELECTORATE.

(From the Tamworth News.)

The nomination for the above electorate took place on Wednesday, (23rd instant. Mr. J. Gill officiated as returning-officer.

Mr. J. A. Gallagher proposed Mr. H. Bennett, who was seconded by Mr. Mahaffey.

Dr. Wood proposed, and Mr. T. Deeney seconded, the nomination of Mr. Daniel Macquarie.

Mr. Hanley Bennett, after explaining that certain parties opposed him upon purely personal grounds, and referring to the principles of his opponent, said he had been instrumental in having spent in the district between £22,000 and £23,000. (Groans and cheers.) A gentleman present says it is not the case; but he could prove it. ["Prove it, prove it," cheers and groans.] There was the Hanging Rock Road, down which Mr. Macquarie had travelled. ["You had nothing to do with it; it was Mr. Robert Forster got it," and uproar.] He claimed the honour of getting the money expended on that magnificent road. (Cheers and groans.) He was also instrumental in obtaining the bridge over the Cockburn River—(groans and cheers)—the new road from Tamworth to Bowling Alley Point—(yells and cheers)—and the road from the Liverpool Range to Bann Baa; he also had got the road metalled from Tamworth to Moonby, and had caused about £14,000 to be spent on the metalling of the Northern Road, and the repairs of the bridges and culverts on it. Only for him that Court-house would not be what it was, for it was his plan for the alterations that was accepted. ("No, no," and applause.) He heard cries of "no, no," and "singular," but it was not singular; his plan was similar to that eventually adopted, and the Colonial Architect himself had told him that the original plan had been set aside for his. He could prove that money had been expended on many other roads and bridges through his instrumentality. He had secured no less than twenty blocks of land for Provisional schools, and he would like to know if any of his predecessors had done anything like as much. With regard to the land law, the Premier had stated that a new Land Bill would be introduced into the next Parliament, and if that measure did not contain such reforms as he thought were required, he would, if no one else did so, pledge himself to move such amendments as would place every man in the country on an equal footing. (Cheers and interruptions.) He did not intend to go at any length into the land question then, but he would meet them at the Oddfellows' Hall that evening, and would reveal to them such a state of villany and oppression as they had no conception of. (Applause.) He did not mind the Opposition; all they could do would not keep him out of the entrance-hall in Macquarie-street. With reference to the land question, he had before him an address delivered by Mr. Macquarie in the Oddfellows' Hall, and there were several items in that address likely to mislead the public. He was reported to have said that the Treasurer intended to introduce a bill to compel the selectors to pay up their balances to the amount of £3,000,000 sterling. He challenged Mr. Macquarie to prove it. There was no law in the land could compel them to pay up their balances. There were only two clauses in the Act which compelled them to do anything—the residence and the improvement clauses—and if they did not fulfil the conditions of these clauses, the selectors cancelled their claims themselves. It was wrong of Mr. Macquarie to spread such an unwarrantable assertion through the length and breadth of the country, and he could not prove it. He should have taken no notice of it, but that Mr. Macquarie had made the assertion to further his own ends, and he (the speaker) had a telegram in his hand which repudiated it. A gentleman behind his back had stated that he had never done a day's work in his life, when he could see among them gentlemen with whom he had worked on the same shearing-floor, and others who had been his mates at the sawpit. (Yells and uproar.) At all events he was not a Brigham Young character—he did not go round the district with half-a-dozen other men's wives. (Cheers, laughter, and uproar.) He would now produce a telegram which he would show to them, and then ask them what they thought of Mr. Macquarie's credibility after his statement that the selectors would be compelled to pay up three millions of money. [The speaker here read a telegram from Henry Parkes to Hanley Bennett, which stated in effect that the Government had no intention, by bill or otherwise, of interfering with the payment of the selectors' balances, and that any statement to that effect was without foundation]. Was that the kind of man for them? ["No, no," "Yes," "We won't have you," and confusion]. Return him, and once he gets into Parliament, you'll see him no more. He said he was a dishonest man to make the statement he had made, and which that telegram refuted. That night he would give them the history of the district and the land law. All he would say now was, never mind the future—look at his past career. He had never had any other object than the welfare of the district—nothing more than to do his duty. He did not see how Mr. Macquarie was to judge of the wants of the district. He would conclude by asking them if they thought he had done his duty to return him on the 6th January; if, on the other hand, they thought that Mr. Macquarie would serve them better, then they could return him. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. Daniel Macquarie came forward amidst immense cheering succeeded by groans. He said he stood before them as a stranger; he threw himself on their hospitality, and demanded fair treatment. They were all subject to error, and liable to be influenced by excitement, but he expected them to treat him as they would themselves like to be treated. (Cheers.) One of the speakers remarked that he was better fitted for the stage than the House of Assembly; well, they knew that as the poet put it, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," and he trusted he was prepared to act his part with the rest. He had been referred to as coming out as a sort of Richard the Third, but he could tell them that when Shakespeare wrote the play he had a first-rate man in view to *perform* the character of Richard. (Cheers and laughter.) As to the telegram Mr. Bennett had attempted to make such capital out of, it was capable of a very simple explanation. It suited Mr. Henry Parkes just then to send such a telegram at a time when he had lost two-thirds of his tail. The Treasurer never did state the amount, but Mr. Farnell had stated that the selectors were indebted to the State to the amount of £3,000,000; and the Treasurer stated in his budget speech that it was the intention of the Government to collect those arrears. But there was no fear that with such a Parliament as was then being elected that they would dare to bring in a measure to force the selectors to pay up their balances. So far as the recent elections had gone it was almost certain that they would have a much superior House—and that the Parkes tail would be cut off. Any of them could read the Public Press, and see that what he had stated was quite true, and that Messrs. Farnell and Lloyd had both spoken in the way described. He was ambitious to enter Parliament, and if he were not returned for Liverpool Plains, he would be for some other electorate perhaps. He was ambitious to see the Assembly filled with men of integrity, men of sense, who would legislate practically and not theoretically for the common advantage of the community, and he was ambitious to help in that work. Such ambition was honourable, a just and a laudable one, and he wished to attain it. He did not desire to thrust any one aside to reach his object. He had, he believed, done some little good in his day and generation, and if they did not elect him, he would still continue to exercise an influence for usefulness. He had been upwards of twenty years in the colony, and in no part of it where he had been had the people had occasion to regret his coming amongst them. The man who went in as the representative of a class filled the position of an agent merely—(cheers); but if they elected him, he would go in as no agent or delegate. His aim would be to conserve the equal rights of all, and dispense even-handed justice to the whole community. He would conscientiously represent all classes of the people. If class legislation were once established, the selector would require his representative; the squatter, the miner, the merchant, the working men, and all other classes would require representation; and what would be the consequence? that nothing at all could be done. He did not desire to enter the House to get a billet; he could get nothing that would suit him so well and be so remunerative as his own business. He wanted to go there and take part practically and honourably in the representation of the country. With regard to the land question. There could be no two opinions as to its being exceedingly defective, and that it required a thorough reform; but he was of opinion that no one man could undertake with any hope of success the task of reforming it. He would be compelled to have half the House with him, and then he would require to be a man of good ability. It was a matter which intimately concerned their interests, and those of their families and successors, as well as the general prosperity of the country. If they judged of him fairly they would take the general tenor of his speech as giving his genuine feelings on the subject. He had referred to the statement of the Treasurer and Mr. Farnell. They might look upon that statement as the thin end of the wedge, and if they had not a member of independence and ability to defend their rights that wedge would be driven home to the head. Their late member had been a supporter of that Government from which such a proposal had emanated. It was absolutely necessary that the occupiers of the soil should be protected, and they could not be properly protected unless they had an independent and able representative. (Cheers.) There was one point that had not been touched upon, and that was the insecurity, or the absolute uselessness, in many cases, of the so-called pre-emptive right. There was not a man there who could rely upon holding his pre-emptive right for twenty-four hours. There could be no doubt that his pre-emptive should be as secure to him as the selection itself. He should be permitted to hold it, for a period at least, either till he could do without it altogether, or was in a position to buy it; and if their member had done his duty, that matter would have been rectified. But had he done anything in the case? Why was it not done? The provisions for securing a pre-emptive had no force, and yet no step had been taken to remedy the evil. Then he believed it was wrong in principle that a man should be compelled to pay £1 an acre for all conditionally purchased land. He took up 320 acres in a position which suited him, but out of the whole probably only 50 acres were fit for cultivation, and yet he was called upon to pay £1 per acre for the whole of it, whereas, if he had a secure grazing right he might be able to pull through with it. Mr. Farnell had stated that there were still two millions of acres of agricultural lands open for selection; and he thought that the next Land Bill should reserve that land for agriculture, and nothing else. There was no earthly reason why land intended by nature for agricultural purposes, and that alone, should be utilized for grazing. It should be kept for its natural purposes, and be used only to induce people to settle on it. He next came to the speech of their late member, and his account of what he had done for the district. It was all very well for him to say that he had caused the expenditure of £22,000 in the district; but where was it? He claimed to have had spent large sums of money upon the roads, when they all knew that was absurd. The roads of the colony were national works, not done in that way. The engineer in charge of a district saw that certain road works were required, reported accordingly, and the sum required was placed on the Estimates. During eight months of the present year no less than £80,000 had been received into the Treasury from Gunnedah alone, and they were therefore entitled to considerable expenditure on local public works. But their late member claimed the credit of works that he had had no share in. (Cheers and groans.) There was the Hanging Rock Road, for instance. They perhaps did not know what was the fact in reference to that road. When the Martin Ministry went out of office, their successors, the Parkes Administration, had not time to prepare their own Estimates, and they accepted those of their predecessors, amongst which was an item for that very road to Hanging Rock. Now, if any man had a right to claim the credit of getting the money for that road, it was the late member for the gold-fields, Mr. Robert Forster. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had travelled a good deal through the district of late, and he had looked out for the various works that had been done. He saw a bridge over Quipolly Creek that cost about £1000, and two or three culverts. The bridge over the Mooki did not cost more than £2000 [Voices: "But Bennett did not get that bridge"], and these were all the works he had seen; and yet in the face of that, from Gunnedah alone the Government had received a revenue of £80,000 in eight months. (Cheers.) There was the member for Orange, who was returned to the House by one vote, who made it his boast that he had had spent, exclusive of the votes for railway works, a quarter of a million in his electorate. (Applause.) The truth was that the Northern members had not hung together, whereas they ought to act in concert with each other. They would have to choose a member who could express his opinions fearlessly and clearly, instead of one who could say nothing at all, but only misrepresented them. He did not refer to their late member, but was pointing out what kind of man their future member ought to be. He had a right to express his views on the point, and they had just as good a right to do so also, just as he or Mr. Bennett had. He would like to see them well represented, and hoped they would make a good choice. If the result of their choice was against him, he should return to Sydney with just as kindly feelings towards the people of Liverpool Plains as when he first came among them. With respect to the education question, he believed in the existing Act, but would like to see it extended to sparsely-populated districts, so that every child in the land should be educated. He would advocate the Government paying for everything—for the buildings, the apparatus, and the teachers, and not put the latter in the degrading position of collectors. The teachers should be placed in a dignified position consistent with the honourable character of their vocation. (Cheers.) He did not believe in any man coming into his house and dragging his children off to whatever school he thought fit; but he would allow every man the right to send his children to that school he thought best. The father of the children had the best right to judge on that point. For his own part he would not care what school his children went to—to Protestant, Catholic, or Public school—so long as he thought the teacher was doing him justice. He was in favour of the State administering education and paying for it, without placing the teacher in the undignified position of a collector. He would willingly aid in any reforms in the Act which he thought beneficial to the general public. If they did him the honour to return him, he should go into the House a member perfectly independent of any party, and would stick to what he thought right through thick and thin, but with no clique or factious opposition. He was not one who made promises, but he was known as one who never backed out of his word. If returned, he would act conscientiously to his best ability for them all, without fear or favour. He would frequently come amongst them and take their advice, and, aided by his own experience and judgment, he believed he could serve them well; and he never stated the thing that was not true. He thanked them for their patient attention, and believed they would, at the day of the poll, send him in with flying colours. (Cheers.)

The Returning-officer having asked if there were any other candidates to be heard, and none coming forward, called for a show of hands. The first call was for Mr. Bennett, and the counting was conducted in silence; but as soon as the call for Mr. Macquarie was made, all who held up their hands were greeted with yells and groans by the adherents of Mr. Bennett, who congregated in a body chiefly on one side of the building. The Returning-officer declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Hanley Bennett. The announcement was received with cheers and groans. Mr. Macquarie demanded a poll.

WEATHER, AGRICULTURE, &c.

From Narrabri it is reported by the *Herald* of the 24th ultimo that the weather has been fine, and the temperature for the time of the year moderate. The wind, variable in the extreme, has taken a turn in every quarter, and frequently from the southward, in which direction the clouds have made several futile efforts to bank up for rain. The air is, and has been, most unpleasantly dry and parching, occasional puffs of wind coming up like miniature oven blasts, and scorching one, sirocco fashion. Rain is very badly wanted. The black soil is netted over with fissures unfathomable. Grass and vegetation are in a shocking poor way, and still no sign of any approaching change. Great anxiety is expressed lest the Christmas and New Year's rains should fail to put in their wonted appearance, in which case matters pastoral and agricultural will look rather queer. By last Saturday's *Bathurst Free Press*, we learn that the weather still continues very dry, and the cry out for rain is becoming very general. Bush fires are raging in several parts of the district, and the farmers in some cases have had considerable trouble to keep the destroyer from their homesteads and crops. An unexpected visitor, in the shape of a heavy frost, visited the district on Thursday morning, and we have received intelligence from the country that the young corn has been cut off by it. On Friday morning, also, there was a slight frost; and between these visitations and the continued dry weather, fears are entertained that the agriculturists will suffer severely. The Cambewarra correspondent of the *Shoalhaven News*, 25th ultimo, writes that the weather still continues very dry—so much so that in some cases, where the land was prepared for maize, it still remains unplanted, and where planted it is making a very poor appearance. The grass has almost disappeared, the paddocks in some places are as brown as if ploughed, and the cattle as a consequence are getting very thin. Almost the last of the grasshoppers, or locusts, have disappeared from amongst us (says the *Pastoral Times* of Saturday), and the prevailing impression is that they have left no ova behind them here; consequently we may expect to be free from invasion by these pests, we hope, for several years to come. The damage they did here is something enormous; it would fill our sheet if we recorded all we hear of the pests. In only two instances that we know of have gardens been protected against the ravages of the invaders. At Bellingeramble (Lachlan district) Mr. Haines succeeded in burning or smoking them off. He got loads of green and dried boughs, and, by constantly keeping up a dense smoke around the garden and in it, at places, the locusts were deprived of the pleasure of destroying a year's produce of a very fine garden; fruit, as well as vegetables, were chiefly preserved. At Zara, near Deniliquin, Mr. Officer kept six men at work for weeks, fighting against the destroyers. He, too, was rewarded for his pains, at a cost approaching £100. At Lieswah (Mr. Creswick's station) they were not so fortunate. There were, among other vegetables, some very fine turnips and carrots growing in the garden. The turnips, to protect them, were covered with earth, the tops of the leaves alone being exposed, and the carrot beds had empty sacks thrown over them, thus Mr. Mackenzie went to bed sternly defying the general enemy. Alas! they ate down into the turnips through the exposed leaves, and destroyed the bodies thereof. As for the carrot beds, the locusts first of all ate the sacks and then took the carrots as a dessert. Nearly every garden in town and district has been swept of its produce. Everything green that could be damaged seemed to have special attractions—green window blinds, safe covers, and all light fancy work of this colour the locusts seized on. It was even unpleasant, so we are told, for anyone to be caught in the streets of Deniliquin wearing green spectacles. The locusts had [a particular "down" on those "wearing of the green." We are much afraid that the locusts are only the precursors of another great evil, and that is droughty weather and dry seasons, for storms of wind with no rain revive very unpleasant remembrances of past years, when, day by day, and month after month, the earth, as was said of old, appeared as iron and the heavens as brass. From the westerly portion of the Murray district we learn through the *Echuca Herald* of the 23rd ultimo that the average yield of wheat is calculated at about twenty bushels per acre. Mr. Mitchell's crop suffered severely from two causes, and was at one time almost given up. A hundred acres were ultimately reserved for grain, although, shortly after sowing (owing to the lodgment of water from the early heavy rains and bad drainage) a large proportion of the seed was washed to the surface and rotted, and again, just as the hay harvest was in, a most unwelcome visitation of grasshoppers still further damaged the crop. Mr. Mitchell estimates that the flooding of the land in the first instance lost him one and a quarter to two bags to the acre, while the grasshoppers took at least another bag. The thrashing was finished on Monday night, and, we are glad to say that, in spite of the drawbacks enumerated, the hundred acres turned out three hundred and fifty bags, or at the rate of about fourteen bushels to the acre. None of the neighbouring crops that we know of will be worse, and therefore none will be below a paying minimum; while on the other hand many of the early sown patches will equal and even exceed Mr. Mill's maximum. At the Terricks, the prospects of an abundant yield are most cheering. We learn that Mr. ...ius James Jewell, of Mitiamo, thrashed out eight hundred and fifty bags of oats, wheat, and barley, the produce of about one hundred and fifty acres of land, or equal to, say, twenty-four bushels to the acre.

THE FIJIAN GROUP VISITED.

[BY OUR OWN REPORTER.]

IV.

Levuka, the principal entrepôt of Fiji, is a town prettily situated on the eastern coast of Ovalau, a lofty island, with steeple-shaped peaks, lying twenty miles to the northward of the Royal Island of *Mbau*, and about fifteen to the westward of Na Viti Levu, the most extensive island in the group. The well-wooded and abundantly watered island of Ovalau is of volcanic formation, and is chiefly remarkable for its general elevation and scenic beauty. It is said to be only eight miles in length from north to south, and seven in breadth from east to west; but (probably from the prevalent inequality of its surface) it certainly appears to be much larger, and it is, in some parts of its interior, so difficult of access as to be but seldom, if ever, visited by Europeans. Consequently, as an island, it may be rightly described as comparatively but little known. In the interior are numerous deep rushing streams, hundreds of green valleys and dark rocky glens of unsurpassable beauty—with occasional prospects so wild and so grand, that any enterprising and judicious artist would be amply recompensed who might pay this island a visit. The native towns of Ovalau are at present not more than fifteen in number; but formerly there were about thirty such "koros," with at least 5000 inhabitants. Of late years, however, the population has greatly decreased, and "towns" once swarming with people on the shady hill-sides, and in the rich valleys, have totally disappeared, their abandoned sites having become once more overshadowed by the dense umbrageous forest. Only the murmurs of a half-hidden torrent, the noise of an adjacent waterfall, or the abrupt and plaintive call of the *ruee*, now break the significant silence which has fallen upon many a lovely spot—where the hum of many voices, the quaint rhythmical chant of drowsy idlers, the warning sound of the *lali*, and the busy hammering of the *tappa* stick, once told of human life, and a rude kind of comfort, if not of civilization and of progress. The traveller may hear of these deserted towns from the natives, or he may see them (like Ngavu) set down in Captain Denham's admirable map; but when he reaches the spot specially indicated, his guide whispers to him the half-forgotten name of the place with a sorrowful, downcast air, and the tourist finds himself still standing in the midst of a thickly timbered solitude. Only a few pieces of Fijian pottery, scattered here and there at his feet—with large mounds, deep fosses, and small fortified outlets, all overgrown with trees and underwood—remain to speak to him of the past. War and arbitrary government, antecedent to the introduction of Christianity, are the alleged causes of these changes, which it is impossible to regard without regrets. But the race seems doomed, like all other Polynesian peoples, to pass away before the "Papalangi;" and it remains to be seen whether the extinction of the Fijian people will not be yet further accelerated by recent events. Ovalau has been divided into five distinct districts:—I., Levuka, on the east; II., Fokambau, on the south-east; III., Buretta, on the south-west; IV., Vaki-Levuka, on the north-west; and V., the interior district of Livoni.

Since the first appearance of the white man in Fiji, now nearly fifty years ago, Levuka has, from its central position, and from the friendliness of its local chieftains, been the principal white settlement, and it is not naturally unfitted for its political, commercial, and social distinction, although its capabilities as a port seem to have been somewhat overstated. There are, without contradiction, many harbours in Fiji altogether superior to that of Levuka, which is only what is usually called a reef harbour—its sole protection from the seaward, on the eastern side, being derived from the barrier reef of the island, at the distance of about a mile or so from the beach. In this outer reef are two distinct openings—one opposite the central quarter of the town, and the other at some short distance to the north of Levuka. Buoys have been laid down to warn the mariner of sunken coral patches in the waterway, and a safer access is facilitated to the inside of the "harbour" by two beacons on Butter's Hill, behind the township—conspicuous as landmarks in the day time, and carefully lighted up at night. Very recently, since the annexation of the group to the British Crown, the whole harbour has been carefully surveyed by Mr. Tooker, the navigating lieutenant of H.M.S. Dido, and a practically useful chart, thus provided, will doubtless soon be published. There is plenty of space and deep water inside the barrier, with good holding ground. The town of Levuka itself, exceptionally long and narrow, may be said now to extend uninterruptedly from the Great Grey Rock, between Vangandathe and Old Levuka (or "Fiji Town") on the north, down to Nangima Point on the south—a distance of one mile and a half, or thereabouts. The main street runs along the beach nearly all this distance; from the banks of the brook separating Fiji town from Levuka, to the immediate neighbourhood of Nangima Point, nearly all the houses are necessarily on the western side of the street. At the back of Levuka, the abrupt and lofty mountain range is rounded off into three or four steep hills descending towards the town, and in most instances rather closely approaching the same. Between, however, these projecting hills, or spurs of the mountain, are valleys available for building purposes, with convenient spaces (as at Church Square, and more notably the level ground round Tutonga) very admirably adapted for the laying out of streets. At present much much of these intervening spaces is occupied by gardens, and *mbures* or native houses more or less overshadowed with groves of cocoanut trees, bread-fruit trees, and ivi or chestnut trees. Besides the splendid ever-flowing mountain rivulet which runs between Old Levuka and the European town, to the northward, there is the noble freshwater stream disemboguing into the sea, at about the centre of Beach-street; another streamlet, too, that comes down into the bay at the eastern entrance of Tutonga Path, near the French or "Sacred Heart" Church; and yet another smaller rill falling into the sea near Mr. J. C. Smith's engine-house, two or three hundred yards north of Nangima Point. With very little trouble, and at a comparatively trivial expense, these several streams descending from the more or less remote eminences on the western side of Levuka, could readily be made to supply the whole town with the best and purest of water; and (incidentally) the sewerage question of the future might, moreover, be then most satisfactorily and definitely disposed of. Water at Levuka should always be plentiful, especially during the summer months, when the fall of rain is generally very great. The mountains of Ovalau continually attract clouds, and the annual downpour thence upon Levuka is something enormous. During the time that I was there it rained heavily almost every night, and very often in the day time as well. So that the supply of water must prove inexhaustible, if only a reasonable amount of intelligence and energy be but exercised. The seawater all along Levuka Bay—in the margin of which are several minor indentations—is, in many parts, far from being deep near the land; but wooden piers have been, here and there, erected at right angles to the shore, for the convenience of those landing in boats. The natives, trading from Ngau, Nairai, Mbatike, and elsewhere, usually run their canoes on shore along the beach of the southern end of the town at high tide, and thence shove them off again when the tide serves. At low water many portions of the inner side of the harbour are left nearly dry, but beyond the outer edge of the broad shelf of coral rock projecting from the land, there is unusually deep water. One of the residents of Levuka (an Italian gentleman named Carlo Manuelle) has proposed to the authorities to carry a substantial sea-wall along the edge of coral rock, so extending from the margin of the bay, from Nangima Point up to the old British Consulate—thus reclaiming a vast tract from the sea for building purposes, and for the foundation of a long serviceable quay on which goods might be landed from vessels without the vexatious intervention of boats, as at present. Signor Manuelle's project has been generally approved of, but the vast expense of the enterprise renders it for the present quite impracticable. For a long time to come there will, however, be ample room for future buildings, both public and private, at Levuka. The town, at the commencement of my late visit, in September last (prior to its annexation to the British Crown), was lighted at somewhat rare intervals with kerosene lamps. The range of lamp-posts erected for this purpose began near the British Consulate and terminated at the jutting rock at Nangima or Eagle Point, adjacent to which—in the rear—stands the American consulate.

Returning to topographical data, it may, perhaps, be sufficient for the reader to follow down the line of the town from the brook at Old Levuka as far as Nangima. Once across the frail bridge thrown over that dividing stream the visitor, progressing southerly, finds himself surrounded with European houses, and in the centre of divers small streets and lanes. Here, at this corner, are inns, shops, and private residences; and away to the left, as you face to the southward, stands the British Consulate—now the "Government House"—a large and hideous wooden ark, erected so close to the water's edge that it may really be said to be built upon it, especially at high tides and in stormy weather. It is an utterly ruinous old hutch, totally unadapted for human habitation, and only fit to be sold for firewood, which is, doubtless, its proximate destiny. Near it, at the end of the point, is a wooden pier for boats, whereon, during sunny days, the disciple of Izaak Walton, if not averse to salt water, may fish and philosophise; or as a naturalist, pure and simple, may study the finny tribe with much comfort and contentment. To the right of the main street are pathways leading upwards along the banks of the Levuka creek; and here again are numerous European residences, amongst which is that of Mr. S. C. Burt, late Attorney-General, and now Crown Prosecutor of Fiji. The main street on the beach is continued from the immediate neighbourhood of the "consulate" by the new Custom-house, the Crown law offices, private offices, Heddemann and Company's stores, and Sturt and Yates's admirable hotel. Then there are more stores, public-houses, and shops extending all round the little indentation, or minor bay, which begins on the north, at the old consulate, and ends on the south by the promontory of Niutaumbi, or "Court-house Hill," an elevated rocky point, where the main road suddenly contracts, and then turns somewhat to the right. At the back of this first bend in Levuka Bay, but on much higher ground, are numerous houses and gardens, the property of the more wealthy residents. Niutaumbi, or Court-house Hill, is understood to be the property of the Wesleyan mission, but it was rented, when I first arrived at Levuka, by the King's Government for the use of the Supreme Court. In the queer-looking wooden building perched on the Niutaumbi rock the Levuka School of Arts then also held its meetings, and performed its quasi-educational duties. Proceeding southward along the beach, the visitor passes several good shops and some comfortable residences, amongst which is the home and business place of Mr. Otty Cudlip, J.P., now styled the "ex-Mayor" of Levuka. Soon after that (near the little office of the *Fiji Times*) the beach widens out into a small flat space, a "triangular piece or portion of land," sometimes oddly known as "Church-square," on two sides of which are Mr. Surplice's stores, the office of the *Fiji Argus*, the Hawaiian Consulate, and the Wesleyan Church for Europeans. The Wesleyan Church for Fijians is in Old Levuka, near the before-mentioned bridge. A road passing between the Hawaiian Consulate and the Wesleyan Church here leads up Butter's Hill at the back, and along that highway (which branches off at intervals into separate paths) are numerous pleasant dwellings, most of which have surrounding gardens. Here are found Mr. Cox's capacious boarding-house, the residences of Mr. D. Levy, Mr. James Morey, Judge Garrick, Mr. Thomas, and others, together with the new Wesleyan Mission-house. Beyond which houses and grounds, on the top of the hill, are the beacons and lighthouses above described. To the left of the Hawaiian Consulate (Mr. D. W. L. Murray's) there are two lanes or back streets, one leading past different private residences, with gardens, &c., and terminating at Rev. Mr. Floyd's "Church of the Redeemer"—a neat little wooden structure in the Gothic style, erected for the use of members of the Anglican communion. A sheltered footpath from this pretty spot, elevated a few yards above the common level of the town, leads the visitor, at some short distance to the west of the township, round to the grass-covered enclosure called "Tutonga-square:"* or (still further south) to the Valley of the Hospital, from which he can come down to the beach by the Tutonga Path, near the French, or rather Roman Catholic Church. The whole of this back part of Levuka can easily be built over, care only being required that it should be properly drained, as it is extremely flat. At present it is chiefly occupied by woodland and gardens. Another path from the Hawaiian Consulate (distinct from that which leads to the "Church of the Redeemer") takes the visitor, at a more easterly angle, to the beach, which he sees before him when he arrives at Mr. Thompson's Royal Hotel, about 300 yards from the main street, on the banks of the "Tutonga Creek," here trending to the northward before it falls into the sea. Returning to the beach on the south side of Church-square, the tourist passes the Chinese store, the Fiji bank, numerous shops and stores, with public-houses, &c.; and in this space (at the corner occupied by M'Cullum's Oriental Hotel) there is a small cross street to the westward. He reaches, at length, the principal wooden bridge of Levuka, over the Tutonga creek, which at its mouth forms a sort of harbour for boats. The land immediately to the north of this bridge is sometimes called the "Island;" and so no doubt it once was, but the northern arm of the stream is now pretty nearly filled up. At this bridge—the bridge *par excellence* of Levuka—there is a cross street turning away to the westward, towards the Royal Hotel above alluded to. Again the visitor has before him a series of hotels, shops, and merchants' offices along the beach, until passing the German Consulate (Mr. F. Henning's) he comes to a sort of point at Armstrong's Hotel, from which another cross street goes up to the north side of Tutonga-square. From Armstrong's corner there is, once more before the traveller, a kind of bay sweeping round the water's edge and ending at Mr. Smith's ginning mills—a useful establishment, no doubt, but as disagreeable to the nose and eye as its adjacent woods are beautiful. After Armstrong's there are chiefly private residences, with little gardens, &c., until you come to the church and parsonage of Father Breheret, behind which buildings (having both of them a pleasant homely air) Tutonga-square, with its adjacent by-streets, lies away to the westward, across gardens and taro patches. Still further on to the south, beyond the Catholic Church, is the outlet of Tutonga Park, and Mr. Hawksley's stationer's shop. Then comes Mr. Marrinon's hotel and brewery, several private houses, cottages, gardens, boat-sheds, &c.; then Mr. Smith's steam mills, for ginning cotton before mentioned; then cottages and gardens once more. And so you at last arrive at Nangima Point aforesaid, on the top of which, perched like an eagle on its eyrie, is the American Consulate; with Nangima House (Dr. Brower's beautiful residence) on the heights above and behind. This may fairly be looked upon as the limit of Levuka to the southward. The road, however, made by convict labour, still continues and leads past the comfortable residences of Mr. P. J. Solomon, Mr. Scott, and Nairukuni, the last residence of the late Chief Justice St. Julian. Then there is a blank space on the right hand side of the broad pathway for awhile, but, at the distance of a few hundred yards, the traveller will find himself opposite to the elegant villa residence of the Hon. J. B. Thurston, the Chief Secretary. Still passing on (for about the eighth of a mile) you arrive at length at Nasova—where stand the admirably designed and commodious Government buildings, erected, in a clever modification of the Fijian style of architecture, under the administration of Captain Wood, the "Ratu Kau" of the natives. At the distance of about a half mile to the south of Nasova, the seat of the Government, is *Ndraimba*, the residence of Ratu Savanatha the ex-king's half-brother. Near Ndraimba, of course, there are numerous huts for the servants and dependants of that high chief. Yet further south of Ndraimba† but more to the right, on elevated ground, lies Nautotu, the cemetery of Levuka—the common place of interment for all races and denominations, and a very lovely, quiet, sylvan spot it is—with all that mountain, woodland, and seaside scenery can do to render it a most beautiful and affecting picture. About three quarters of a mile further on, is the village of Na Koro Koro, the residence of Mr. T. K. Smith, the ex-town clerk of Levuka; a gentleman who has here a fine place, with an admirable collection of birds and animals. Going back to the extreme northern extremity of Levuka, the next place to the Rock (at the upper end of Fiji town) is the beautiful bay of Vangandathe; and beyond that again is the village of Wai-tove, or Wai-taub, with its chief's house, native *koro*, taro gardens, winding valley, streamlets, and waterfalls. The Rev. Mr. Floyd's residence stands at the northern end of Vangandathe, on an elevation overhanging the sea-side road to Wai-taub.

The impression made by the first sight of Levuka upon the stranger, as he enters the Barrier Reef, is a very pleasing one, for its great length makes it appear much larger than it is; and its white houses, long-winding street, churches, and villa residences on the heights are set-off by a magnificent mass of mountain and forest scenery which rises, for upwards of 2000 feet, at the back of the whole picture. The shipping, the boats, and the canoes of the natives give an air of animation to the foreground, while the troops of dusky figures moving restlessly along the beach have a novel and not unpleasing effect upon the spectator. Then he notices, with some surprise, that the houses are all without chimneys, and that neither horse nor cart nor vehicle of any kind—not even a wheelbarrow—is to be seen or heard in the noiseless streets. The "Labour" (Tanna men and others) shoulder everything, and carry their burdens along in silence; or else sit and dose in the sun on the beach—or stretch themselves at full length in the verandahs of untenanted houses. When you have landed, it soon becomes easy to distinguish between the "bond" and the free, for the labour man has a dull and dissatisfied air, and is of a different tint and bodily figure to the Fijian who saunters along in his white *sulu*, erect, smiling, and civil, prepared to trade with you by the sale of something or other, if your countenance shall but relax for a single moment. The only language you hear on all sides is a clattering of Fijian. The few white men one sees in the streets half-unconsciously interlard their deliverances therewith—the white boys chatter in it volubly, the foreign labour-man speaks it as a matter of course, and the Fiji women, young and old, absolutely shriek out their remarks in it to each other, with a vociferation that is positively bewildering. Hundreds upon hundreds of coloured men in *sulus*—and a score or two of white men in white clothing, all of whom look awfully tired, but still really delighted to see you. No horses, no cows, no goats, no pigs, no sheep; only darkskinned men and women moving along, whose ideas of dress are totally different to your own, but on the whole, considering the climate, not bad ideas either. Still, as regards the gentler sex you cannot help thinking that young bronze-coloured Hebes, straight as a dart, and apparently perfectly modest and well behaved, might (although the day is very warm) veil some of their fully developed charms. Wait, however, till you see them on Sundays, in the full glory of upper garments, as well as those short petticoats they wear upon week days. However, they dress, and whether old or young, the Fijian women, though prone to be garrulous at times, are seldom unwomanly, and contrast pleasantly with those bold-faced Samoan half-castes, with tawny white skins, long greasy black ringlets, and preposterously long loose wrappers—jades that are staring at everybody as they go sailing down the street. It is a curious fact, but half-castes everywhere seem to be generally disappointing. The few half-caste Fijian men to be met with in Levuka and its neighbourhood have, I am told, usually been looked upon as "white by law," and they ingenuously claim the white man's social privileges, and get drunk accordingly. To the pure Fijian intoxicating liquor, however, is, I am happy to say, as yet strictly *tambu*, and he very seldom tastes it at all; consoling himself, however, whenever he can, with his almost equally deleterious angona, or kava. The black children to be seen in Levuka appeared to be but very few, and of these I found the rule was for them all to run about in a perfectly nude state until ten or eleven years of age. All these circumstances, so new and so strange, were observed by me as I walked down from the jetty near Niutaumbi to South Beach-street, on the 11th of September last—my first day in Levuka, the capital of Fiji. I found myself at once, to all intents and purposes, in the centre of a foreign community.

* The site of what was once the distinct native village of "Tutonga," now the *locale* of the Levuka gaol, the magistrates' court, the cricket ground, &c.

† Usually written Draiba.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played on Saturday between the officers and midshipmen of the Parramatta and the Royal Alfred Fire Cricket Club, on the Newtown Cricket Ground, in which the former were victorious with nine wickets to go down. The batting of Mr. Andrews for the Royal Alfred, and of Messrs. Lewis, Eicke, Waters, and Wall for the Parramatta was very good. The teams drove out in one of the company's 'buses, with Messrs. Devitt and Moore's house flag flying, which, together with the fact of midshipmen as cricketers, seemed to cause considerable amusement to many of the holiday excursionists, especially on their return. Subjoined is the score:—

PARRAMATTA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Eicke, run out	6	b Duncan	17
Lewis, b Duncan	11	not out	49
Wall, c Hudson, b Brown	8	not out	5
Waters, b Duncan	14		
Burt, b Duncan	7		
Vade, c Brown, b Duncan	0		
Brunett, c Hudson, b Brown	0		
May, l b w, b Brown	0		
Feast, b Duncan	0		
Towne, run out	2		
Becher, not out	3		
B 6, w 2	8	B 7, w 1	8
Total	58	Total	79

ROYAL ALFRED.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hudson, run out	0	b Waters	2
Bird, b Lewis	1	b Waters	7
Brown, b Waters	1	st Wall, b Waters	3
Duncan, c Lewis, b Waters	1	st Wall, b Waters	1
Harvey, c Waters, b Lewis	0	run out	11
Goodman, run out	0	b Lewis	2
Scott, not out	8	run out	2
Andrews, c Bennet, b Towne	9	not out	21
Buchanan, b Towne	0	c Bennet, b Waters	3
Green, st Wall, b Towne	4	run out	0
Dare, b Lewis	2	run out	0
B 11, w 15, n b 1	27	B 6, l b 1, w 13, n b 1	21
Total	53	Total	76

On Saturday last a match way played at Parramatta between an eleven of the Civil Service Cricket Club and a like number of the Parramatta Alfred Cricket Club, which resulted in favour of the Civil Service Club by 2 runs and 4 wickets to spare. After the first innings the visiting team were invited to a sumptuous repast, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. Rutter played well for the Parramatta eleven, as did also Packer, Josephson, and Garrett for the visitors. The bowling of Eury and Bryan for the former team was good, and that of Garrett and Smithers for the Civil Service was effective, especially after the wickets were changed in the first innings, when the latter took 6 wickets for 13 runs.

PARRAMATTA ALFRED C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Hayes, b Garrett	13	c Packer, b Garrett	6
Williams, b Garrett	1	c Garrett, b Smithers	0
Eury, c Dennis, b Smithers	8	c E. Smithers, b Smithers	0
Rutter, not out	32	b Smithers	10
Payten, b Garrett	2	b Smithers	0
Gurling, c Garrett, b Smithers	7	run out	2
Brodie, c Gough, b Garrett	0	b Smithers	2
Bryan, b Garrett	1	c Packer, b Garrett	7
Miller, b Garrett	4	run out	0
G. Taylor, c Garrett, b Smithers	0	b Smithers	1
C. Neale, b Smithers	0	not out	0
Sundries	8	Byes	1
Total	80	Total	29

CIVIL SERVICE C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Garrett, b Bryan	15	run out	2
Packer, run out	1	not out	34
Josephson, not out	19	c Bryan, b Eury	7
Gough, b Eury	3	b Brodie	0
M'Lachlan, b Bryan	11	b Eury	1
E. Smithers, b Bryan	0		
G. Smithers, b Brodie	1	b Eury	8
J. J. Taylor, c Hayes, b Bryan	2	not out	1
Ray, b Bryan	3	b Eury	0
Dennis, b Bryan	0		
H. Taylor, c and b Brodie	0		
Bye	1	Sundries	2
Total	56	Total for 6 wickets	55

Victoria v. 2nd Surrey United.—A match was played between these clubs, on Alderson's Ground, on Boxing-Day, which, being decided by the first innings, resulted in an easy victory for the former, with 91 runs to spare. The scores were:—Surrey United, first innings, 136. Victoria, first innings, 227. The batting of Messrs. Barton (81, and not out), Fred. Ayres (38), and F. Fowler (34), for the Victorias, was very good, also the bowling of W. Fisher. The batting of Howatt (37) for the Surreys was also good; also, the bowling of C. Clark for the same club.

Exemption from Attendance under the Education Act, 1870.—After a good deal of correspondence with the Committee of Council on Education, the Norwich School Board have obtained the approval of their Lordships to a proposal which presents a new feature in the working of the compulsory attendance clause of the Education Act. It may not be generally known that when a School Board adopt compulsion they are at the same time bound in terms of section 74 to provide for the total or partial exemption from the obligation to attend school, under the by-laws, of all children who are from 10 to 13 years of age. This exemption is conditional upon the attainment by the children of certain standards of education, to be specified in the by-laws. From a parliamentary return which has been lately issued it appears that the standards generally fixed upon are the 4th and 5th respectively. Certificates to this effect are issued by her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, under instructions from the Department, on behalf of those scholars who are presented to them for examination at their yearly visits to schools under inspection. The Norwich Board, however, as well as that of Newport, in Monmouthshire, appear to be anxious to extend the system of exemption under certificate so far as to render it applicable to those children who, by reason of their not attending a public elementary school, cannot obtain a certificate from a Government inspector. The new by-laws of Norwich enact that the exemption certificate issued by them shall be of equal validity within the borough limits with those of her Majesty's inspectors. They also contain a provision which brings the possession of a Board certificate within the purview of the reasonable excuses defined in section 74. As the by-laws in question will shortly come into operation, it will be a matter of some interest to see how far the local magistrates will feel themselves able to accept this new excuse from the penalty for non-attendance at school.—*News of the World.*

The American Newspaper Directory for 1874 states that the total number of papers published in the United States and Canada is 7784. Another authority, by counting the weekly, semi, and tri-weekly editions of daily papers as separate periodicals makes the number 8500.

City Night Refuge and Soup Kitchen.—The poor and sick at this institution were feasted on Christmas Day with roast beef and plum pudding, and other things suitable to the season. The friends who for so many years have supplied the good things necessary again came forward on this occasion. The poor and outcast find a temporary home at this institution. During the present month upwards of 6000 meals have been given, and shelter has been afforded in 1500 instances. Provisions to take home have been supplied to poor women with children; rations have been given to men travelling on foot up the country. A large number of situations have been obtained during the month for both men and women.

The Turf.—Mr. A. Bowman's filly by Barbarian—Avalanche, has been named Kismet. The following scratchings have been made:—December 28, at 9.1 p.m., My Lord for the Tattersall's Two-year-old Stakes; on the 29th, at 3 p.m., M'Callum Mohr for Tattersall's Cup; at 3.30, Goldsbrough, The Arrow, and Melbourne, for Tattersall's Free Handicap, Othello for Tattersall's Cup, Marie Stuart and Compensation for the Two-year-old Stakes, Adventurer for the Free Handicap, and the Tarragon—Sultana filly for all engagements; at 5 p.m., St. Bellers, Merry Monarch, and Percy for all engagements. At a meeting of the members of Tattersall's Club, held last evening, the following were the ruling prices for "The Cup":—4 to 1 v. Blair Athol, 5 to 1 v. Reieve, 6 to 1 v. Lord Lyon, 10 to 20 to 1 v. any other.

Opera Publications.—There is no more certain indication of the progress of music throughout all classes of society than the fact that at the present moment music is printed and sold at a price that, for cheapness, is truly marvellous. We do not allude to the threepenny and sixpenny sheets of quadrilles, waltzes, and even classic pieces, but to whole scores of operas, oratorios, and cantatas. The price of these scores some few years ago was entirely beyond the reach of the general public—three, four, and five guineas a copy being the figure for complete works. Gradually this price lowered, but only gradually. What we may term a tremendous step from comparative dearness to absolute cheapness has just been effected by Messrs. Hutchings and Romer, of 9, Conduit-street, London. By late arrivals Messrs. Elvy and Co., of George-street, in this city, received copies of the full score of the very popular and well-known opera of "Maritana," a work which possesses a special interest for the residents of Sydney, as a considerable portion of the work was composed here by Mr. Vincent Wallace, its gifted author. Our musical readers will remember that originally no recitatives were written for this opera, and to some extent the performance suffered from the break caused in the music by the artists having to speak certain passages. This has been remedied by the publishers, who have had recitatives arranged for "Maritana" by Tito Mattei, a composer of great ability, and the difficult task has been most faithfully accomplished. They are somewhat in the style of the recitatives in Bellini's "Sonnambula," and quite in keeping with the original music. Another most important feature, and a decided improvement is the addition to the English of an Italian version of the libretto by Signor Zaffira, so that it may now be said to take its place among the Italian operas, a position it fully deserves, as being undoubtedly the finest English opera ever written, though Balfe's "Talisman" was the first presented to the British public with Italian words. We have gone carefully through this lyric volume, and believe that it is without an error in notation or rhythm. It is beautifully printed, well bound, and of a convenient large octavo shape. Our readers will be glad to find that so much music can be had for so little money. We believe this is the first of a series of similarly cheap operatic publications by the same firm.

Mathematicians Puzzled.—It is narrated that an English divine once compared eternity to a clock which said "tick" in one century, and "tack" in the next. Then suddenly turning to his hearers, he said, "Now go home and calculate the length of the pendulum."

Drinking Fountain in the Gardens.—A correspondent writes to complain that the water is frequently cut off at the fountain nearest to Mrs. Macquarie's Chair, in the Gardens. He observes that, on Boxing Day, much inconvenience was caused to picnic parties by the want of water, although he states that the lodge-keeper was very obliging. After having gone to the expense of constructing a fountain, it certainly ought not to be left without water—at any rate on holidays.

Meeting at St. Francis' School-room.—A number of ladies and gentlemen specially interested in the Roman Catholic institution of "The House of the Good Shepherd," assembled yesterday evening in the school-room adjoining to St. Francis' Church; Archbishop Vaughan in the chair. The Coadjutor Archbishop was supported on the platform by Mgr. Lynch, Dean Sheridan, the Rev. Messrs. Gillet, Dwyer, Newman, Keating, Caroll, and Sheridan, and Messrs. Barlow, Forster, Mooney, Connors, and others. Dean Sheridan opened the proceedings by a short address, in which he adverted to the building of the residence, at "The House of the Good Shepherd," for the "sisters," and gave a brief and comprehensive explanation of what has been done in raising funds for that object. It appeared that at first there had been an annual bazaar in aid of the building fund; but that it had, during the past year, been resolved that there should be some more direct appeal to the Christian public on behalf of "the House of the Good Shepherd," through a number of ladies. These ladies had collected considerable sums, which would this evening be handed over to diminish the outstanding balance, amounting to considerably over £2000. The total amount expended during the last four years, for the erection of the new buildings, had been £7915 19s. 3d.; and the total collected (from 30th June, 1870, to 1st July, 1874) was £4694 7s. 6d., leaving as the balance yet to be paid, £3219 11s. 9d., which he (Dean Sheridan) hoped would be soon made up. The rev. gentleman then announced that £60 had been received by him for this object, and he handed over the same to the honorary lay treasurer, Mr. John Barlow. The lady collectors then handed in the contributions received by them, which amounted to about £130, Mrs. Barlow contributing £25. The right rev. chairman next addressed the assembly at some length, testifying to the great pleasure that he felt in being there present and advocating the claims of the charity. He expressed his very high sense of the unconquerable energy and usefulness of Dean Sheridan, who had been so worthily assisted by Mr. John Barlow, in respect of this building fund, and he spoke long and eloquently on the singular value of the influence of Christian woman, encouraging the ladies who exerted themselves on behalf of this admirable institution, the express object of which was to save souls from destruction. By the faith, patience, and devotedness of woman a great and abiding influence for good might yet be looked for in the Church, and he exhorted them all to persevere in such good works. On the motion of Mgr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. D. Connors, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the Archbishop. A short concert—it being then growing rather late—terminated the proceedings.

Police Parade.—At half-past 2 o'clock p.m., yesterday, a parade of the whole of the Police Force in the Metropolitan district was held at Carter's Barracks (Police Depôt), by order of the Colonial Secretary. 170 men of all ranks were present, under Mr. Fosbery (Inspector-General), Superintendent Read, and Sub-inspectors Anderson, Taylor, and Ryland. About ten of the mounted police were also on parade. The men were dressed in white trousers, blue jumpers, and white cap covers. After being put through various movements the men were inspected by the Inspector-General.

The Post Office.—A correspondent wishes "to call attention to the careless and independent manner assumed by some of the clerks at the delivery windows of the Sydney General Post Office." The charge is one which, if made on good grounds, ought to be submitted to the Postmaster-General.

Accident to Sir John O'Shanassy.—An accident to Sir John O'Shanassy, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, is reported by the *Bendigo Evening News*:—"On Thursday morning, as Sir John and his son-in-law, the Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., were driving into Echuca in a dogcart from the home station at Moira, Sir John incautiously leaned over the side of the vehicle, putting down his hand as if to rest or lean upon the usual hand-rail. There was no rail on the conveyance, however, and he fell with great force to the ground, the vehicle at the time proceeding at a pretty fast rate. Sir John suffered a severe shock, but he soon rallied, and it is believed sustained no injuries beyond the breaking of two or three of his ribs. He was strong enough to be conveyed to Echuca and to proceed by train to Sandhurst. Mr. M'Gillivray, of Sandhurst, was telegraphed to meet him at the station, but when the train arrived for some reason he was not there. Sir John, however, had recovered sufficiently to proceed by the half-past 11 o'clock train to Melbourne."

Carlingford v. Burwood.—The first and second elevens of these clubs played on Boxing Day, on the Alliance and Civil and Military Grounds, when the Carlingford teams were victorious—the first eleven winning by 8 wickets, and the second eleven in one innings, with 85 runs to spare. The scores were as follows:—First Elevens: Burwood, first innings, 32—second innings, 108; Carlingford, first innings, 119—second innings, 2 wickets down for 25. Second Elevens: Burwood, first innings, 35—second innings, 6; Carlingford, first innings, 126.

Cricket—The Fitzroy Club.—Since the inauguration of this club in November last five matches have been played; the first being against the True Blues, who won by 28 runs. The second match was played against the Pacific, who were beaten by the Fitzroy by 7 runs. On the following Saturday the same club met the Waratahs, the match resulting in a draw. The Fitzroys, however, scored 80 in their innings, and when time was called nine Waratah wickets had fallen for 23 runs. On December 19th the Fitzroys met the No. 1 Fire Company Club, and scored an easy victory; the totals being Fitzroys 88, No. 1 Fire Company 27. Last week the same club played the Woollahra United, the result being a tie, both teams scoring 69.

Lavers' Patent Capillary Charcoal Filter for the Million.—Under this designation Mr. J. V. Lavers has brought before the public his invention, at a price which will place it within the reach of all. Any person in possession of a sample of utensils capable of containing one or two gallons of water can, at the cost of six shillings, procure more pure water than is otherwise obtainable by an ordinary filter of the largest dimensions. Mr. Lavers is obtaining letters patent for this filter in the adjoining colony of Victoria, as well as in England and America. It has been spoken of in the highest terms by the largest filter manufacturers in Great Britain, viz., Messrs. Boulton and Watt. The article alluded to can be seen in full operation at the respective establishments of Messrs. LASSETTER and CO. and Messrs. THOMPSON and GILES.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

WEST MAITLAND.

Tuesday.

The Boxing-day Races resulted as follows:—

Flying Handicap.—Iago 1, Stockwell 2, Cameo 3.

Prince of Wales Stakes.—Dan O'Connell 1, Stockwell 2, Canute 3.

Jockey Club Handicap.—Veto 1, Lord John 2, Express 3.

Hack Race.—Colay Melen 1, Rosabelle 2.

The West Maitland Athletic Sports attracted a large attendance, and were a great success.

[This telegram was detained by an interruption to the telegraph line, and forwarded by steamer.]

MELBOURNE.

Monday.

A large fire has occurred in Beach-street, Sandridge, and totally destroyed the premises of Messrs. Barrow, Baker, Head (wine shop), Bay View Hotel, Mrs. Eller's boarding-house, Jacobson's boot and shoe shop, offices and stables occupied by Mr. Renny, fish salesman, and the Australian Hotel is damaged. Messrs. Donaldson, shipchandlers, have a large amount of property destroyed, but their place of business is saved.

Sir Redmond Barry is to be sworn in as Acting-Governor on the departure of Governor Bowen.

Tuesday.

Incendiarism is suspected in the case of the Sandridge fire. Several of the places burned are insured.

A school teacher, near Ararat, has been arrested on a charge of uttering forged cheques.

The heat in some parts of the country yesterday was registered at 109°.

A fire at Carlton, this morning, destroyed two dwelling-houses in Drummond-street.

A man named Lionel Harter has committed suicide by poison in Little Collins-street.

There is no business doing.

Sailing.—Macedon (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Tuesday.

Sailed.—At 5, City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Tuesday.

16,000 people travelled on the Glenelg Railway, and 10,000 on the Port Railway, yesterday.

Mr. Bundey's Zephyr won the Glenelg yacht race yesterday.

The weather is pleasant.

Shipping parcels of wheat sold at 4s. 1d. Flour sold at £10 5s.

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[by telegraph.]

Tuesday.

Mss. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report:—Fat Cattle: 600 penned; prime quality up to 20s. 7500 sheep yarded; prime wethers are a shade better.

Messrs. Powers, Rutherford, and Co. report 600 cattle yarded. Prices advanced 20s. to 30s. We sold forty bullocks, averaging £11 13s. 7500 sheep yarded. The sales opened a 1s. dearer for best; but receded again. We sold prime wethers at 11s.

Messrs. R. Gibson and Co. report 700 cattle penned. Prices 20s. higher. Best beef 25s. 100 lbs. Sheep have advanced 1s.

Messrs. Raymond and Hammond report:—Fat Cattle: 600 penned; sales brisk at a rise of from 20s. to 25s. per head; prime bullocks, £9 10s. to £11; extra prime, £11 to £14; good cows, £7 to £8 10s. Fat Sheep: 7500 forward; market for prime sheep brisk, at a rise of fully 1s. Best wethers, 9s. to 10s., a few at 11s.; prime ewes, 6s. to 7s. 6d. We sold 700 at 9s. 6d.

NEWS OF THE ELECTIONS.

[by telegraph.]

Glen Innes, Tuesday.

The following returns have come in for the Tenterfield election:—

	Abbott.	Fraser.	Bourke.
Glen Innes	195	113	1
Tenterfield	183	139	1
Inverell	302	216	7
Totals	680	468	9

Nine returns are yet to come in.

Carcoar, Tuesday.

The official returns give the following figures:—Icely, 514; Meyer, 523. Majority for Meyer, 9 votes.

Wollongong, Tuesday.

At the election for Illawarra the official declaration of the poll was as follows:—S. W. Gray, 504; A. Lysaught, 384. Majority for Gray, 120.

Muswellbrook, Tuesday.

The following returns have come in for the Upper Hunter:—

	White.	Hungerford.	Smart.	Gordon.
Merriwa	29	5	28	2
Scone	69	112	30	9
Cassilis	27	30	8	8
Belltrees	77	3	1	6

Three more returns to come in, which will not alter the result. The majority for Mr. White is 349 at present.

Young, Tuesday.

Mr. James Watson addressed a large number of electors last night. He spoke for two hours, and a motion to the effect that he was a fit and proper person to represent the electorate was carried unanimously. His return is considered certain.

Gundagai, Tuesday.

Two of the candidates for Murrumbidgee addressed the electors in the Court-house on Monday. Mr. C. D. Bardwell at 5 p.m., Mr. J. Leary, solicitor, of Sydney, at 8 p.m., neither of whom were well received. The electors present being favourable to Mr. William Forster. Mr. Forster is very strong here, and at Jugiong and Cootamundry. Mr. T. H. Mate has retired in favour of Mr. Forster.

Raymond Terrace, Tuesday.

Lower Hunter Election.—The nomination to-day was largely attended. Mr. Jacob was proposed by Mr. Fenwick, and seconded by Mr. Garrett. Mr. W. H. Cooper was proposed by Mr Carmichael, and seconded by Mr. Hill. Mr. Hamilton was proposed by Mr. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. Haddocks. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Jacob by a small majority. A poll was demanded.

Windsor, Tuesday.

In connection with the Hawkesbury election, the following returns have been received from St. Alban's:—Piddington, 62; Davies, 49; Moses, 8. By some mistake no poll was taken at Pitt Town. A poll will be taken there on Monday next; but nothing can interfere with the election of Mr. Piddington and Mr. Moses. The present majority for Mr. Piddington is 68.

An Explosion of Foul Air.—The *Wallaroo Times* of the 19th instant records a mining accident of an unusual kind:—"Yesterday afternoon, at Hughes's shaft, Moonta Mines, occurred a casualty of a character almost unprecedented in these parts. In England, as for instance at the Dartmoor tin mines, they are not uncommon. We refer to explosions of pent-up air in cavities of rock, which sometimes find vent and cause not only detonation, but large fragments and splinters of rock to fly off just as if such an explosion were procured by gunpowder or lithofracteur. In this case, singularly enough, the workmen injured were engaged in drilling a blast-hole into the very place where the explosion unexpectedly occurred. The material was porphyritic rock in the 100-fathom level. Three men, named Richard Tucker, William Murray, and Thomas Carthew, were engaged in making a hole for a blast at the point mentioned, when suddenly there was a violent explosion as of gunpowder, splinters flying in every direction, but no smoke. The results were serious, Tucker having his arm broken, and lacerated up to the elbow, while his face was severely cut. Murray was less severely injured, and Carthew escaped comparatively unhurt. Mr. Joel Phillips informed us that he was near the men when the explosion occurred. One of the men working at the opposite side of the shaft said he had need to have two pairs of hands—one to prevent the stones flying against his face, and the other to hold the drill. Phillips saw the ground cracking through being exposed to the air. There was no sign of powder, or smoke. Another informant, named Rider, stated that the candle was not knocked out, but he was thrown against the hanging-wall. As we have said, neither powder nor lithofracteur was used. Upon careful examination, it was ascertained that the rock had never before been under boring operations, and consequently that an unexpended blast had not accidentally been hit upon. The conclusion therefore is that the explosion was caused by the sudden vent of imprisoned air. We were shown some portions of the stone which had been thrown from the face, and found that they assumed the form of splinters, and some of them were as sharp as a razor."

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.

[By Telegraph.]

Melbourne, Monday.

Some fine cricket was exhibited yesterday. Bannerman played a pretty innings, but gave one chance when he had made 50. Sheridan made a good stand, and played perfectly until he was unfortunately given out leg before wicket by the Sydney umpire. Spofforth and Tindall also played well. Horan, Cosstick, and Boyle were the bowlers, but Bannerman, when he got well set, knocked them all about, scoring a five and several fours. Gregory and Coates were very unfortunate in being caught out without scoring. About 6000 persons were on the ground, notwithstanding the great heat. Bannerman finished a magnificent innings for 81. Woods showed an immense improvement in his batting, but E. Gregory and Powell were unlucky. The Sydney team played with remarkable patience. The Melbourne bowling was well on the wicket, and Boyle was in fine form. There was a splendid wicket for the second innings of the Melbourne men. Coates obtained Cooper's wicket with a wonderful ball, which broke from the off and took the leg stump. Goldsmith was bowled with a creaser. Kelly and Horan batted splendidly, and were not out when the stumps were drawn. Coates and Tindall bowled magnificently, but the present wicket is unsuitable to Spofforth. The weather is burning hot.

[Owing to an interruption in the line on Monday night the above telegram did not reach Sydney until Tuesday.]

Melbourne, Tuesday.

Nearly 4000 persons were on the ground to-day. The weather was splendid, the wickets were in good order, and there was a display of excellent cricket. Kelly made a fine innings for 86, and will probably win the Australasian Cup; Cosstick played steadily and well for 33, Sleight, not out, 7. The innings closed for 185, including sundries.

Coates, Spofforth, and Thompson all bowled well.

In the Sydney second innings Thompson played well for 35; Bannerman not out, 22. The score is 86, with four wickets, leaving only 34 to win, which is regarded as a certainty. Kelly and Horan resumed their innings. The former played a splendid innings for 86, and Horan scored 22 before he was disposed of. Both men were bowled by Coates. The innings terminated for a total of 185, Cosstick contributing 33. The Sydney team wanted 121 to win, and Gilbert and Thompson were the first to appear at the wickets. The innings opened inauspiciously. Gilbert, after scoring 3, was caught off Boyle. Sheridan and Thompson now got together, and before another wicket fell the score had increased to 56. Thompson, after a good innings, was caught for 35, and Sheridan was also caught for 18. Tindall was stumped by Blackham for 6. Bannerman and E. Gregory were at the wickets when the stumps were drawn, the former having contributed 22, and the latter 1.

The following is a more detailed account of the game:—

Victoria.—First Innings.

Sleight, b Spofforth	0
Cooper, c Woods, b Spofforth	46
Kelly, c Spofforth, b Coates	14
Horan, b Coates	5
Boyle, run out	17
Goldsmith, c Thompson, b Tindall	3
Cosstick, c Gilbert, b Tindall	6
M'Gann, b Tindall	0
Campbell, b Spofforth	25
Blackham, b Thompson	32
Murphy, not out	0
Sundries	1
Total	149

New South Wales.—First Innings.

Gilbert, st Blackham, b Murphy	11
Thompson, c Murphy, b Cosstick	17
Sheridan, l b w, b Boyle	25
Powell, c Horan, b Boyle	4
E. Gregory, caught	0
Coates, c Cosstick, b Boyle	0
Bannerman, c Cosstick, b Horan	81
Spofforth, b Cosstick	21
Morgan, b Cosstick	0
Woods, c Horan, b Boyle	9
Tindall, not out	26
Sundries	20
Total	216

Victoria.—Second Innings.

Cooper, b Coates	4
Goldsmith, b Spofforth	14
Boyle, c Sheridan, b Spofforth	3
Kelly, b Coates	86
Horan, b Coates	22
Blackham, c Gregory, b Thompson	5
Cosstick, b Spofforth	33
Campbell, c Tindall, b Coates	6
M'Gann, b Coates	2
Murphy, absent	0
Sleight, not out	0
Sundries	10
Total	185

New South Wales.—Second Innings.

Gilbert, c Hastings, b Boyle	3
Thompson, c Blackham, b Sleight	35
Sheridan, c Blackham, b Cosstick	18
Tindall, stumped Blackham	6
Bannerman, not out	22
Gregory, not out	1
Sundries	1
Four wickets for	86

SYDNEY HUNT CLUB RACES.

To be held at Randwick on Saturday next, 2nd January.

The following weights for the Hurdle Race and Steeplechase were posted at Tattersall's yesterday about noon:—

THE HURDLE RACE.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Harlequin	11	0	Banker	10	6
Ulysses	10	12	Young William Tell	10	0
Commodore	10	4	Mount	9	10
Cronstadt	10	4	Hercules	9	7
Receipt	10	0			

THE STEEPLECHASE.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Harlequin	11	7	Ulysses	10	7
Trumpeter	11	7	Banker	10	[illegible]
Receipt	11	0	Comet	10	0
Major (late Roger)	11	0			

TATTERSALL'S FREE HANDICAP.

The following are the weights:—

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Goldsbrough	9	2	Ladybird	6	12
Prism	8	10	Binalong	6	12
The Arrow	8	4	Duke	6	10
Gasrygowen	8	2	Marchioness	6	8
Stanhope	8	0	The Conqueror	6	8
Blair Athol	7	11	Songstress	6	6
Lord Lyon	7	11	Jocasta	6	4
Melbourne	7	10	Percy	6	4
Speculation	7	10	Gratis	6	4
St. Heliers	7	7	Adventurer	6	4
Othello	7	4	New Warrior	6	2
Seesaw	7	2	Venus	6	0
Sunlight	7	0	Mount	6	0
Cronstadt	7	0	Merry Monarch	6	0
Athos	6	13			

The Ragged School at Melbourne.—The breaking-up of the Gospel-hall day and night schools, which took place on Christmas Eve (says the *Argus*) was signalised by an example of liberality on the part of Mr. George Coppin, M.L.A., deserving of imitation. All the children without boots were presented with a pair. Others who stood greatly in need of trousers, frocks, cloaks, and suits of clothes were presented those garments, and prizes of books were given to the children who had distinguished themselves by their proficiency in school.

Public attention is called to Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale this day, at Messrs. Merritt and Co.'s establishment, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets, of steam-engine, lathes, dyes, taps, engineering fittings, &c., to commence at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes:—"Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—Adv.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following Proclamation by his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson, appears in the Government Gazette published yesterday:—"In pursuance of the power and authority vested in me as such Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of the Act intituled—'An Act to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty,' under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the session of the 18th and 19th years of the reign of her said Majesty, intituled 'An Act to enable her Majesty to assent to a bill as amended of the Legislature of New South Wales to confer a Constitution on New South Wales and to grant a Civil List to her Majesty,'—I do hereby proclaim that a session of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly for the colony of New South Wales, for the dispatch of business, shall commence and be holden on Wednesday, the 27th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the buildings known as the Legislative Council Chambers, in Macquarie-street, in the city of Sydney; and the members of the said Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly respectively, are hereby required to give their attendance at the said time and place accordingly.

"Given under my hand and seal at Government House, Sydney, this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the 38th year of her Majesty's reign.

"By command,

"Henry Parkes.

"God save the Queen"!

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notice appears in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday:—

Tenders Accepted.—The following tenders for railway stores for 1875 have been accepted by the Government:—Building materials, G. E. Crane, S. W. and N. Railways; iron castings, J. R. Bubb, S. and W. Railways; iron castings, A. Rodgers, N. Railway; ironmongery, John Keep, S. W. and N. Railways; brushware, Samuel Taylor, S. and W. Railways; brushware, John Keep, N. Railway; machine and boiler fittings, John Keep, S. W. and N. Railways; ship chandlery, Reilly and Cohen, S. W. and N. Railways; oils and colours, John Keep, S. and W. Railways; oils and colours, Alfred Mitchell, N. Railway; Smith's coals, M. O. Flaherty, S. and W. Railways; Smith's coals, P. J. Elliott and Co., N. Railway; leather and grindery, Alderson and Sons, S. W. and N. Railways; station clocks and guards' watches, J. Jones and Son, S.W. and N. Railways; timber, Hudson, Brothers, S. and W. Railways; castor oil, W. Wolfen and Co., S.W. and N. Railways; kerosene oil, J. Allerton, S.W. and N. Railways; colza oil, J. Allerton, S.W. and N. Railways; salad oil, J. Allerton, S.W. and N. Railways; cotton waste, Alfred Mitchell, S.W. and N. Railways; tallow, F. A. Doherty, S.W. and N. Railways. Billet wood: Sydney, W. Ransley; Penrith, W. Ransley; Picton, John Ridgway; Marulan, O. Beresford; Rydal, Thomas Harding; Raglan, W. Pendergast; Mount Victoria, Thomas Harding; Goulburn, O. Beresford. Forage for shunt horses, Newcastle, Jesse Ireland, N. Railway.

CORONER'S COURT.

Death from Injuries Accidentally Received.—An inquest was held yesterday forenoon at the City Coroner's office, Hyde Park, touching the death of Joseph Bird, who was killed at the Marble Works, Pitt-street, on Monday afternoon. William Maytun deposed he was a stone sawyer, and resided at 133, Elizabeth-street; he knew deceased, Joseph Bird; for some years past he had been working in Mr. Patten's yard in Pitt-street, and was employed there on Monday; deceased also worked there, and was engaged there on Monday; about half-past 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon deceased, the foreman, drayman, and himself (witness) were employed removing slates from a dray; the slates were about 3 feet by 6 feet; they removed them from the dray, and placed them upright against some timber in the yard; they had placed two slates in that position; deceased and witness took the third slate and carried it to the place to put it in position; they got one end of the slate on the ground, and were placing it in its position by letting it go back against the other slates; deceased and witness were standing upright when the next slate fell over towards them; they were at the time between two rows of slates, one in front of them and the other behind them; the slate that fell forced the one they were carrying back, and knocked them against the tier of slates behind them, and the falling slate struck deceased on the head; deceased was stooping at the time, forcing the slate into its position; deceased was jammed, and the slate rested on his head; witness called for assistance to get the slate removed off deceased, which was done, and deceased was taken from between the slates; he then saw there was some injury to deceased's head; deceased was speechless, and blood was flowing from the wound in his head; a doctor was got as soon as possible, and at his suggestion deceased was placed in a cab and removed to the Infirmary; the slate that fell on deceased weighed from 4 to 5 cwt., and was about 1½ inches in thickness; he did not know what caused the second slate to fall; they were stacking the slates in the usual way. Joseph Bannister identified the body, and deposed that deceased has left a wife and six children. George Barrett corroborated Maytun's testimony. Dr. Halket deposed: On Monday afternoon, a little before 3 o'clock, a man was brought to the Infirmary, and died while being removed from the cab to the bed; on examination he found a compound fracture of the skull on the front part of the head and extending backwards; this injury was the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from injuries accidentally received."

PARRAMATTA.

[from our correspondent.]

Inquest.—Mr. J. E. Bowden, the district coroner, held an inquest at Mr. James Gregg's, Church-street, on the 28th instant, touching the cause of the destruction by fire of certain property at Parramatta belonging to Mr. James Gregg and others, on Thursday, the 24th December instant. The following is the gist of the evidence taken: Sarah Cook, a servant in the employ of Mr. Gregg, deposed: About ten minutes to 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursday last, she was passing from the kitchen to the pump in the yard, when she saw smoke arising from the far end of the hayloft above the stable; it seemed to be coming through the shingles near the eaves; she told Miss Robinson, who ran into the shop and gave the alarm; directly afterwards witness saw smoke and flames coming from the window of the loft; there was no fire in the stable below; a man named Thompson worked in a building next to the stable on the ground, and as Miss Robinson was returning after giving the alarm witness saw him come from where he had been working and call out "fire;" he had no pipe and did not appear to have been smoking; so far as witness could recollect she had never seen Thompson smoking while he was at work; Thompson is employed about the shoe mending for the boot shop; the place where the fire commenced was almost above his head; Thompson appeared to be sober, and witness did not see anyone else up the yard beside him; a few minutes after the alarm was given a fire-engine arrived, and a number of people assisted to put out the fire; witness did not know what was in the loft at the time; the kerosene was not stored in the loft; witness was not aware the man employed on the premises smoke when they are about the stable; witness could not see the far side of the roof itself, but from the position of the smoke she judged it came from that place; the window from which the smoke came first was in the stable loft, immediately above the steps. James Tamsett, a grocer in the employ of Mr. Gregg, deposed that he was in the grocer's shop on the 24th instant, between 10 and 11 a.m., when he heard an alarm of fire; he ran outside and found that two trusses of hay were on fire in the loft over the stable, just at the top of the ladder; he got a bucket of water and threw it on the burning trusses, and returned for some more water; some one called out, "Let the horses go," and he went to the stable and let the horse out; there was only one in the stable, the others were in the yard; witness sleeps in a room on the premises with Thomas Davis, and left it about 6 o'clock that morning, passing through the stable loft on his way; there was no sign of fire then; witness did not go back to the stable until he ran up with the bucket of water; a candle was lit in witness's room on the previous night, but it was put out and had not been re-lit; witness did not recollect whether Davis or himself left the room first on the morning of the fire; there were two doors leading from the hayloft into witness's room, and they were usually left open; there were no matches kept in that room; witness very seldom heard any rats in his room; witness had often seen a man named Thompson at work on the premises, but had never seen him smoking while at work. Thomas Davis deposed he was a porter at Mr. Gregg's, and on the morning of the 24th instant, at about 9 or half-past 9 o'clock, witness went to the stable and put a horse in the cart, and went away almost immediately afterwards with the cart to deliver goods; he saw nothing wrong then; on the same morning when he first went to work he passed through the loft where the fire was in coming from the room where he slept; there was no sign of fire then; it is witness's business to attend to the horses, but the other men in the shop go to the stables sometimes; witness was not smoking that morning; he returned with the cart in about an hour, and found the stable was in flames; Thompson, the shoemaker, was the only person witness saw about the place that morning before the fire; the stable adjoining belonged to Mr. Hellyer, who used it as a pigeon-house, and kept no hay in it; there was about a ton of old hay in trusses in the loft, and a lot of wheat-straw tied in trusses; witness had never noticed any sparks blowing from the adjoining premises; he had not used a light that morning; witness had been nearly two years in the service of Mr. Gregg, who is away from the colony just now; the horses were usually fed with hay from the loft, but they had had none that morning; there was nothing stored in the stables but the horse-feed and harness. Thomas Thompson deposed that he was a shoemaker at Mr. Gregg's; between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m., on the 24th instant, witness was sitting in his workshop adjoining the horses' stables, when he heard a crackling noise over his head; he immediately went to the ladder to go up and see what it was; he looked up, and saw that the hay in front of the brick air-holes inside the hayloft was in flames; he gave the alarm, assistance soon arrived, and water was thrown on the fire; about an hour before the fire witness saw Thomas Davis pass towards the stable, and saw him leave about half an hour afterwards, but could not say whether he had been in the stable or not; he (witness) had never seen him smoke; the kerosene was not kept in the loft, but in a place adjoining the kitchen; witness had used no light that morning. Nathaniel Payten, proprietor of the Woolpack Hotel, which adjoins the burnt premises, deposed that on the morning of the 24th instant, he heard the fire-bell ringing, and shortly afterwards saw the fire in the loft at the south-west corner of Mr. Gregg's stable; Hellyer's stable was not on fire then; he set to work to destroy the connection between his premises and those on fire; and then assisted to extinguish the fire; he had no idea how the fire originated; there was no rubbish being burnt on his premises, nor any open fire near from which a spark could have gone to the loft. James Robinson, a step-son of Mr. Gregg, deposed that at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the fire he went to the stable near where the fire afterwards took place, and took a pony and went out; when he returned some time afterwards he found that the fire had commenced; he did not know anything about the origin of the fire. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that there was no evidence to show how the fire originated.

December 29.

NEWCASTLE.

[from our correspondent.]

WALLSEND RACES.

Second Day.

There was a very fair attendance the second day, being between 1500 and 2000 persons present. In most cases the favourites were successful, and justified popular expectation as may be seen from the following details.

The Prince of Wales Stakes of 2 sovereigns each, with 20 sovereigns added; for all horses 3 years old and upwards; second horse 6 sovereigns from the prize; 1½ mile.

Mr. Alexander Forbes's g m Spider, 4 years	1
William Evans's br m Lady Julia, aged	2
William Murray's c m Rosebud, aged	3

Second Race.—The Wallsend Jockey Club Handicap of 6 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added by the club; for all horses. Distance, 2 miles. The second horse to receive 10 sovereigns from the prize.

Dr. Bowker's b h Sir Solomon, 4 years, 7 st 5 lbs	1
Mr. G. Shoesmith's b h Tommy Dodd, aged, 7 st 8 lbs	2
J. Goldie's b h Sir Roger, 3 years, 6 st 12 lbs	3

Mr. J. Farish's Firefly and Mr. Allright's Conqueror also started.

Third Race.—The Hack Race, of 10 sovereigns; for all bona-fide hacks, carrying 10 st. each; mile heats; the winner to be sold for £8. Any surplus to go to the race fund. Entrance, 1 sovereign. (Post entrance.)

Flirt	1
Victory	2

Sparrowhawk was disqualified in the first heat for not coming in to weight. In the second heat Victory bolted off the course.

Fourth Race.—Forced Handicap, of 15 sovereigns net; winner's entrance, 2 sovereigns; optional to losers on payment of 1 sovereign each. 1½ mile.

Tommy Dodd	1
Firefly	2
Spider	3

THE ELECTIONS—LIST OF CANDIDATES.

The following candidates are announced for the electorates named. Those marked with an asterisk held seats in the late Assembly.

Bathurst	E. Webb
	F. B. Suttor
Bogan	G. W. Lord
	A. Burne
	J. E. Ardill
	J. E. Kelly
	S. Ford
Central Cumberland	C. E. Jeanneret
	J. Lackey*
	A. H. M'Culloch, jun.
	R. D. Graham
	Joseph Wearne*
	N. W. Raven
	M. Reynolds
	J. G. O'Connor*
Camden	Captain Onslow*
	T. Garrett*
Eden	H. Clarke*
	W. J. Clements
Gold Fields (South)	E. A. Baker*
	H. Copeland
Gold Fields (West)	D. Buchanan*
	J. P. Sweeney
Gold Fields (North)	T. F. De Courcy Browne
	R. H. M. Forster
Gwydir	Mr. Dangar*
	Captain Moseley
Hume	G. Day
Hunter	J. F. Burns*
	J. Sullivan
Hunter (Lower)	A. H. Jacob*
	Walter Cooper*
Lachlan	James Watson*
Liverpool Plains	Hanley Bennett*
	D. Macquarie
Macquarie (East)	W. H. Suttor
Macquarie (West)	Mr. Pilcher
	Mr. Botton
Monaro	A. Montague
	H. M. Joseph
	D. O'Connell
Murray	W. Hay*
	R. Barbour
Murrumbidgee	W. Forster*
	C. D. Bardwell
	J. Leary
New England	S. H. Terry*
Tumut	James Hoskins*
Wellington	J. S. Smith*
	T. Wythes
	John Hurley*, Elizabeth B.
Williams	W. Watson

CANDIDATES RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Paddington—Hon. J. Sutherland*, unopposed
Newcastle—Hon. G. A. Lloyd*, 641 votes
Sydney (East)—Hon. H. Parkes*, 3828 votes
J. Macintosh*, 3651 votes
A. Stuart, 3082 votes
J. Davies, 2394 votes
Sydney (West)—J. Robertson*, 2705 votes
G. R. Dibbs, 2294 votes
H. C. Dangar, 2207 votes
A. Cameron, 2129 votes
Parramatta—Hugh Taylor*, 480 votes
C. J. Byrnes, 361 votes
Glebe—Hon. G. W. Allen*, 1239 votes
Newtown—S. C. Brown*, unopposed
Hastings—R. B. Smith*, unopposed
Shoalhaven—J. Warden*, unopposed
Hartley—Thomas Brown, unopposed
Maitland (East)—S. Scholey*, 252 votes
Maitland (West)—H. E. Cohen, 343 votes
Windsor—R. Driver*, 255 votes
Morpeth—R. Wisdom, 308 votes
Patrick's Plains—W. C. Browne*, 644 votes
Wollombi—J. A. Cunneen*, 432 votes
Yass Plains—M. Fitzpatrick*, 412 votes
Northumberland—C. J. Stevens, 1305 votes
Orange—H. L. Nelson*, 450 votes
Paterson—Hon. W. M. Arnold*, 205 votes
Kiama—Captain Charles, 465 votes
Goulburn—W. Teece, jun.*, unopposed
St. Leonards—Hon. J. S. Farnell*, 856 votes
Balranald—J. J. Phelps*, unopposed
Braidwood—E. Greville*, unopposed
Narellan—John Hurley*, unopposed
Mudgee—S. S. Geold, 1660 votes
Nepean—Major P. L. C. Shepherd, 372 votes
Queanbeyan—J. J. Wright, 356 votes
Argyle—E. Butler*, unopposed
Canterbury—R. Hill*, 1791 votes
J. Lucas*, 1689 votes
Carcoar—S. Meyer, 523 votes
Hawkesbury—W. R. Piddington*, 368 votes
H. Moses*, 356 votes
Hunter (Upper)—F. White, votes
Illawarra—S. W. Grey, 504 votes
Clarence—T. Bawden*

DAYS OF NOMINATION AND POLLING.

December 30.—Nominations for Bathurst and New England.

December 31.—Nominations for Camden, East Macquarie, West Macquarie, The Tumut, and Wellington.

January 2.—Polling day for Argyle, Bathurst, The Murrumbidgee, The Tumut, and The Hunter.

January 4.—Nominations for Central Cumberland and The Lachlan. Polling day for West Macquarie, The Lower Hunter, Camden, and The Bogan.

January 5.—Polling day for Monaro and East Macquarie.

January 6.—Polling day for Liverpool Plains.

January 7.—Polling day for The Murray, New England, and Wellington.

January 8.—Polling day for Central Cumberland.

January 11.—Polling day for Gold-fields—South, West, and North.

An Infant Fifteen Months Old Charged with Vagrancy.—The *Bendigo Advertiser* thus comments on a case lately heard in that town:—There is possibly no place where the utterly degraded state of some portion of the human species can be better studied than the Police Court. An instance occurred on Wednesday, when a small child, about fifteen months old, was brought up in custody of a stalwart policeman, charged as being a neglected child. The poor little waif's history and surroundings were sad enough to make those angels who are said to watch over the little ones of the earth, drop tears of blood. It was born at Moira, in New South Wales; its putative father was a man named Zachariah Green; its mother—well, let her character be given in sergeant Drought's own words. "The mother of the child," said he to the Bench, "is a drunken, disorderly woman. She has received several sentences for drunkenness and for disorderly and indecent conduct. She has several children, all of whom are being maintained in the schools under different names. This particular child I have myself brought before the Bench, in order that it might be saved from a possible violent death in one of the woman's drunken paroxysms." Surely a more deplorable picture of a human being could not be drawn even by the author of "The Mysteries of Paris."

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	1361	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wine, still	160	4	6
—— sparkling	46	16	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	111	3	9
Cigars	8	13	[illegible]
Tea	60	3	[illegible]
Coffee and chicory	38	6	1
Sugar—refined	14	10	4
—— unrefined	150	0	0
Opium	23	3	6
Rice	30	0	0
Dried fruits	96	1	10
Malt	30	14	6
Sarsaparilla	7	12	9
Specific duty	467	5	9
Bonding warehouse duty	150	0	0
Gold	1	18	5
Harbour and light dues	19	19	4
Pilotage	37	6	8
Total	£2931	3	4

The Import markets remain perfectly inactive, and, if sales of wheat for forward delivery and some small lots of flour are excepted, there has been nothing done for some days. The tendency of the breadstuffs market is weaker. Sales have been made on Adelaide account at a decline on previous quotations. This may be attributed to telegrams received from San Francisco respecting shipments from that port. Full particulars may be looked for per mail steamer Macgregor, due here about the 10th proximo, and until her advices are to hand we do not anticipate that much business will be transacted.

The Associated Auctioneers held their wool sales to-day, and offered some large lines. Buyers, though not apparently much disposed to operate to any great extent, bid freely for any really good parcels, for which late rates were realised. Sheepskins sold at the recent decline. The sales were—

By Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Co.—CUM over C, 6 bales greasy at 10d; P, 4 at 9½d.; JIB, 10 at 9½d.; WH, 9 at 9½d.; S and M, 3 at 9½d.; WIRRAH, 20 at 9½d.; RAN, 9 at 9½d.; JE, 5 at 9½d.; P, 4 at 8½d.; ASP in square, 13 fleece at 18½d.; ED, 18 at 16½d.; JIB, 5 pieces at 5½d.; JD, 3 at 4d.; JE, 6 greasy at 8d.; 34 odd bales fleece at 11d. to 18d.; scoured at 17d. to 19d.; greasy at 7d. to 10½d.; black and grey at 8d. to 9½d.; handwashed at 10d. to 13d.; washed locks and pieces at 7d. to 10½d.; greasy at 3d. to 5½d.; skin pieces, at 2d. to 4d. 21 lots sheepskins at 5d. to 7d.; pelts at 2d. to 3d.; pieces and locks at 3d. to 4d.

By Messrs. Richardson and Wrench.—EC over Mogong, 19 bales fleece at 16½d.; C over D, 5 fleece, at 16½d.; G over R, 14 at 17d.; PxR, 5 greasy at 9d., 1 pieces at 5½d.; MK, 16 fleece at 18½d., 1 locks at 8½d.; W. Piper, 5 greasy at 8d.; BDY, 21 fleece at 17½d., 9 greasy at 10½d., 3 pieces and locks at 7½d. to 9½d., and 17 odd bales. 2 lots sheepskins at 6d.

By Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin.—Red reg, 5 bales greasy wool at 9½d.; HC, 5 fleece at 17½d.; D over C, 7 at 16½d.; WT, 7 at 17½d.; DO, 6 at 17½d.; C. F., 9 at 17d., 1 greasy at 11½d., 1 clip at 6½d.; WF over New England, 8 fleece at 17½d., SJM, 26 at 18½d., 2 clips at 10d., 2 handwashed at 12½d.; FS over Whee, 21 fleece at 17½d.; SYM, 5 at 15½d., 3 greasy at 8½d.; RJ over Tasman, 32 fleece at 17½d., 4 broken at 10½d.; Mudgee over FY, 5 fleece at 18½d., 1 locks at 10d.; TRH, 21 fleece at 18½d., 1 clips at 9½d., 1 handwashed at 10½d.; WJ, 27 greasy at 11d.; MBB, 99 fleece at 17½d., 12 pieces at 13½d., 2 locks at 9d.; N, 8 fleece at 17½d.; OxG, 7 fleece at 17½d.; H over TRH, 6 scoured at 19½d.; JI, 5 greasy at 10d.; M in circle, 5 at 8d.; Y, 10 at 11½d.; FF, 8 fleece at 17½d.; T over F, 12 greasy at 10d; UD, 10 at 9½d., 1 locks at 6½d., 1 pieces at 4d.; JBM, 8 greasy at 9½d., 1 pieces at 6d.; Byrnes, 7 greasy at 8½d., 1 mixed at 6d.; P&W Donohoe, 26 greasy at 9½d.; JD in diamond, 30 greasy at 9½d., locks at 4½d.; FIG over Y, 66 fleece at 8½d; and 56 odd bales, various. 23 lots sheepskins at 5d. to 7½d. 6 lot pelts at 2d. to 4½d.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. will hold a large general sale of groceries, &c., to-morrow.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Saturday says:—

In the Import markets to-day business has been extremely quiet, and little of interest has transpired. Breadstuffs remain without change. Best brands of flour continue to be quoted at £13 10s in parcels, and up to £13 15s for bakers' lots, bags returned. Wheat is in demand, and 5s 9d could be realised for really prime samples. For oats there has been less inquiry, and values remain unchanged at 4s 10d to 5s 3d, according to sample. Maize maintains a steady quotation of 5s 9d to 5s 10d. Sugars have not attracted much attention, and beyond the disposal of some 400 bags greeny whites at 35s there is little to record. For teas there is a fair trade demand, and some 300 half-chests common congou have been placed at 13d, while a line of orange pekoe realised 1s 11d. Cornsacks are more inquired for, and some 40 bales Dundees have been taken up at 10s. In liquids no sales of any consequence have come before us. Mr. John George Dougharty reports having sold, on account of Messrs. C. & A. T. Haley, to Messrs. Lindsey and Martin, the Upper Moira and Yielima stations, in the Murray district, with 31,000 sheep, cattle, horses, stores, and plant.

MINING REPORTS.

Paxton's G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports as follows, under date 26th December:—Easterly workings: Driving at 205-feet level; have driven 5 feet this week, also back stoping at 190-feet level, raised this week. Middle workings: Stoping at 215-feet level; raised 5 tons; also driving towards the Star of Peace, at the 145-feet level; raised 5½ tons, and back stoping at 160-feet level; raised 6 tons. Paxton's veins: Back stoping at 115-feet level; 5 tons raised. The stone looks payable.

Ancient Briton Tin M. Co.—The fifth half-yearly general meeting of the Ancient Briton Tin M. Co. was held this afternoon, at the office, when the directors' report and balance-sheet were unanimously adopted. The prospects of the company were considered highly satisfactory.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at 12, Dairy Produce, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 10, Leather; at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
A. MOORE AND CO.—On the Premises, Cafe et Restaurant des Princes, George-street, at 11, Furniture and Effects, &c.
M. ASHER.—On the Premises, 389, George-street, at 11, Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.
C. R. BEDWELL AND CO.—At Railway, at , Hay, Maize, Potatoes, Billet Wood, &c.; at Produce Mart, at 11, Calves and Pigs; at 11.30, Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At Hawthornden, Edgecliff Road, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.; at 2, Horses, Cow, Carriages and Harness, &c.; on the Premises, Kent and Liverpool streets, at 11, Steam Engine, Boiler, Fittings, &c.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Felt Hats, Clothing, Drapery.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11, Salt, Blacking, Sugars, Cheese, Jams, Ginger, Ling Fish, &c.
B. BRAUN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Concertinas, Frames, Books, Jewellery, &c.; at 12, Jewellery, &c.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10, Leather.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather; at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at 12, Fat Lambs.
MAIDEN, HILL, AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 10, Household Furniture, &c.; at 11 and 3, Unredeemed Pledges.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 11, Calves, Lambs, &c.; at their Mart, at 12, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Stores, at 10, Leather; at 3, Wool, Sheepskins.
GILCHRIST AND WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Lease of Pollard's Stores, in Queen's-place.
G. W. TATE.—At his Yards, at 11.30, Fat Calves and Pigs.

Disastrous Fire at the Parading Ground.—The *Newcastle Pilot* reports that on Saturday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, a fire was observed by the residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the Parading Ground, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Logan, an old and much-respected resident in that locality. They at once proceeded to the spot, but did not reach it however until the flames had taken fast hold of the premises. They also discovered that Mr. Logan had thrown out a feather bed, and had re-entered the house for the purpose of dragging out a large box which was in his bedroom, and was supposed to have contained a large sum of money and valuables. He had reached within a few feet of the front door when the roof fell in, and he was burnt to a cinder and all that the house contained. Mr. Logan lived by himself, and had been dining out that day with some neighbouring friends, and returned home about 4 o'clock. It is supposed that the fire originated from a log of wood which had been left on the fire having rolled out on the floor; but it is only a supposition, as there was no one present to tell how the fire originated. Mr. Logan was a married man, and between 60 and 70 years of age. His family are grown up, and have some large sugar plantations near Maryborough, Queensland, where his wife had gone to spend a short time with her children. Mr. W. E. Shaw, of Raymond Terrace, coroner for the district, held an inquest, on Sunday, at the Parading Ground school-room, on the remains of the deceased. The Parading Ground is a small township situated near the Cabbage Tree, and about ten miles north of Stockton.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers (the largest manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.
MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.
HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.
SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE KING OF NO-LAND, FARJEON'S CHRISTMAS STORY in THE SYDNEY MAIL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT WINDSOR.
APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A dreadful calamity has occurred to our town, by which some forty houses and one place of worship have been destroyed. Many families are thus left homeless and houseless. Such was the rapidity of the flames that many escaped only with their lives, leaving their furniture and goods to be consumed.

Such a scene of desolation has never been witnessed in the colony. Many who were in comfortable positions have been ruined, and others have been great losers.

At a public meeting held at Windsor on Christmas eve it was resolved,—

"That this meeting, deeply sympathising with the sufferers by the recent disastrous fire, pledges itself to use every effort to assist them."

We therefore appeal to the country, assured that New South Wales will do her duty on this sad occasion as she has so nobly done on many past occasions.

Subscriptions will be received by the various Banks in Sydney and country, or may be sent direct to the Hon. Treasurer, RICHARD COLEY, Esq., Windsor.

WILLIAM DEAN, Hon. Sec.
Windsor, December 24, 1874.

Subscriptions already received toward the relief of sufferers by the recent disastrous fire at Windsor.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
The Mayor (J. M. M'Quade)	£10	0	0	H. Moses	£10	10	0
B. Richards	50	0	0	Thomas Richards	5	5	0
A. Town	25	0	0	G. Freeman	1	0	0
W. Dargan	10	10	0	Mrs. G. Freeman	0	10	0
James Dargan	5	0	0	F. Norris	1	0	0
Richard Ridge	25	0	0	Mr. Cadell	1	0	0
R. Coley	5	0	0	Rev. Dr. Sheehy	5	0	0
D. Robertson	1	0	0	Sydney Chisholm	5	0	0
W. W. Bodenham	5	0	0	John Tebbutt	25	0	0
Rev. P. Fitzgerald	1	1	0	John Miller	5	0	0
W. J. Crew	5	0	0	John Brewer	1	0	0
Rev. C. F. Garnsey	2	0	0	William Dean	5	0	0
G. Bushell	5	0	0	J. J. Fitzpatrick	1	1	0
Dr. Selkirk	10	10	0	T. Boston	2	2	0
				A Friend	0	5	0
				James Anderson	1	0	0
				Mr. Beck	2	2	0

THE LATE FIRE AT WINDSOR.
To the Christian Public of New South Wales and adjoining colonies.

By the recent disastrous fire at Windsor the whole of the Wesleyan Church and Parsonage have been left a complete ruin; providentially the schoolroom, though surrounded by flames, has been preserved; our minister, the Rev. Samuel Wilkinson, and family had to escape for their lives, and the furniture of the parsonage has been nearly all destroyed.

To rebuild the Church and Parsonage will cost us about £3000, towards which we shall have the sum of £1000 insurance moneys, leaving £2000 to be raised to cover our losses.

We therefore present this plain statement before the Christian public of this and adjacent colonies hoping that it may excite their sympathy and prompt them to assist us in our time of need.

The fact that many of our congregation are great sufferers by the fire (some losing their all), and that our town will be greatly impoverished for some time by this fearful calamity, urges us to make this appeal; and we are confident that there is sufficient charity among the various Churches to assist us in the accomplishment of our object.

The Rev. S. WILKINSON or the Circuit Stewards will gladly receive any contributions which may be kindly forwarded.

WILLIAM DEAN, } Circuit
JOHN S. BUSBY, } Stewards.
Windsor, December 26, 1874.

THE LATE FIRE AT WINDSOR.—The Trustees of the Wesleyan property at Windsor desire to express their gratitude to the several gentlemen who assisted to preserve the schoolroom during the late disastrous fire, and also to the various members of the Fire Brigades who rendered such valuable service.
WILLIAM DEAN, Secretary.

THE RECENT FIRE AT WINDSOR.—At a Meeting held at the School of Arts, Windsor, on Monday Evening, December 28, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the various Fire Brigades who rendered such able service in extinguishing the late disastrous fire; also to the Government for forwarding so speedily the Sydney engines; and to the numerous gentlemen of the town and district who assisted to stay the progress of the flames."
WILLIAM DEAN, Hon. Secretary.
Windsor, December 28, 1874.

FIRE AT WINDSOR.—WILLIAM DEAN, Victoria House, desires to return thanks to the various persons who assisted to preserve the premises occupied by him, and also to the gallant efforts of the Fire Brigade in seeking to check the progress of the flames, and also to those who so kindly helped him to remove his stock.
Windsor, December 28, 1874.

CAUTION.—Whereas Letters of Registration have been recently granted to Mr. CHARLES WHEELER, for Wheeler's Grinding and Gold-saving Mill, for treating quartz, tailings, and pyrites, and which alleged invention is an infringement of the principles of an invention of a similar nature for which Letters of Registration have been granted to me, I hereby give notice that I am taking the necessary steps to procure the cancellation of the said Letters of Registration so granted to the said CHARLES WHEELER, and that legal proceedings will be instituted against all person making or imitating my said invention or any of the principles on which it is based.
THOMAS DENNY, Denison Foundry, Bathurst.
December 18, 1874.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION
TO THE TRADERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, BANKERS, AND PUBLIC OF THE COLONY.

The Committee of the above Institution, while thankfully acknowledging the liberal contributions hitherto received for building purposes, to complete their efforts in this direction, beg again to appeal to all for contributions to defray the purchase of the House opposite the church, recently effected at a cost of £1200, as a residence for the minister in close proximity to his duties, and of easy access at all times to those among whom he is called to labour. This purchase has been made under an imperative necessity for the efficient working of the institution, and with a view to render it as much independent as possible of future casual support.

In order to meet the purchase, many circulars have been addressed to a large number of the traders, merchants, shipowners, and bankers, the responses to which will be announced at the annual public meeting of the Union, to be held next month, and will appear in the yearly report. Meantime the Committee earnestly invite those who have received circulars, as well as the Christian public generally, to send in their contributions at once towards the good object, and on this occasion of votive offerings it is hoped the subscriptions will be as liberal as the Author of the Gifts of All is good.

On behalf of the Committee of the Bethel Union,
WILL. NEILL, Hon. Treasurer.

NEW SOUTH WALES SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—All COMMUNICATIONS strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Offices, 132, Pitt-street.
C. A. W. LETT, Hon. Secretary.

GRENNAN AND CRANNEY.
SPAR and LUMBER DEALERS,
UTSALADY MILLS,
CAMANO ISLAND, PUGET SOUND, W. T.,
and 39, Merchants' Exchange,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders filled, free of commission, at lowest mill rates. Charters effected. Correspondents solicited.

NOTICE TO THE RETAIL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ROBERT MOORE, late Buyer and Sole Agent for Messrs. Farmer and Company during the PERIOD of the MARKED SUCCESS of their business, will arrive in Sydney by the next Suez mail, and will be open to receive a few select accounts to buy for on commission in the Home and Continental markets.
1, Guildhall-chambers, London, E.C.,
2nd November, 1874.

£5 REWARD will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the parties who committed an ASSAULT and ROBBERY on the undersigned about 10.30 p.m. on the night of the 29th instant, in Abercrombie-street, opposite St. Benedict's Church. Apply at 84, Sussex-street, or 12, Sterling-street, Glebe.
JOHN GOGERLY.

NOTICE.—A. A. COMPANY.
WARRAH BULL SALE.
Notice is hereby given that intending purchasers can see all the young BULLS to be exposed for SALE on 6th instant, in the Old Warrah Stockyard, at 10 o'clock a.m.; and luncheon will be on the table at New Warrah, at half-past 12 o'clock noon, on the above date.
SAMUEL A. CRAIK,
Superintendent Stock and Stations A. A. Company.
Warrah, Murrurundi, 1st January, 1875.

N. S. WALES BUSH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Committee of this Society purpose employing a fourth Missionary, and are now advertising for applicants. This will necessitate an immediate outlay of about £80 for waggon, horses, &c., to provide which special contributions will be thankfully received by
JOHN MILLS, Treasurer, 716, George-street.
JOSEPH PALMER, } Secretaries,
E. G. W. PALMER, } 183, Pitt-street.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,
undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage, collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

SYDNEY PAPER COMPANY, Queen's-place, New Pitt-street.—To Bankers, Merchants, and others.—Account Books and Waste Paper bought, and destroyed direct. Packs found, if required.

THE CITY BANK.
NOTICE.—FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, being NEW YEAR'S DAY and a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, this BANK will be CLOSED.
WILLIAM NEILL, Manager.
Sydney, 29th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
On FRIDAY next (New Year's Day) this Bank will be CLOSED.
T. A. DIBBS, Manager.
Sydney, December 29.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 29th December, 1874.
THE TOWN HALL OFFICES will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next.
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
A BRANCH of the Bank is now open at LIVERPOOL, in this colony, for the transaction of all ordinary banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 22nd December, 1874.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.,
Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street,
Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators, undertake the management of Estates.
Mortgages negotiated.
Cash advanced upon properties submitted for sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN,
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

F. L. BARKER,
Wool and Produce Broker,
Live Stock and Station Agent.
Liberal advances on all descriptions of Colonial Produce consigned to him for sale, or shipment. Wool Stores, Circular Quay. Offices—Pitt-street (opp. Bell's-chambers).

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
MR. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and inquiries answered.

TIN. TIN.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN receive TIN ORE for SALE or shipment, and will make liberal advances when required.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 24, 1874.
ALTERATION in the ROUTE of OMNIBUSES to and from PARK ROAD, DARLINGHURST, COOGEE, and WOOLLAHRA.
The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners direct that, from and after FRIDAY, January 1, 1875, Omnibuses travelling to and from the above places will proceed by COLLEGE, PARK, and PITT STREETS, instead of as heretofore.
W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Local holders of QUEENSLAND DEBENTURES are hereby informed that the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due 1st January, 1875, will be payable at the Union Bank of Australia.
J. F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.
Sydney, 28th December, 1874.

CAUTION.—Persons landing from boats, destroying trees, plants, &c., &c., at Mosman's Bay, Little Sirius Cove, Lane Cove, will be prosecuted. The proprietor has found this caution necessary, owing to wilful destruction of property.
Mosman's Bay, 29th December, 1874.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—BILLS will be received for DISCOUNT at this Bank, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at the usual hour.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, December 29, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the colonies for Messrs. D. HOGARTH and CO., PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS, and EXPORT OILMEN, LONDON and ABERDEEN, are in receipt of regular shipments, and are prepared to execute INDENTS for their MANUFACTURES.
HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

THE UNDERSIGNED are cash purchasers of TIN and TIN ORE, and are also prepared to make liberal advances on shipments made to their London correspondents. HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents on the most favourable terms, for all kinds of Merchandise of British, Continental, or American manufacture.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS COMPANY'S COGNAC.
The Undersigned are AGENTS for the Company at Sydney, and have a stock in bulk and cases constantly on hand.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, October 1, 1872.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, admirable, from 4s 6d; painless dentistry, 1s. C. Edwards, 235, George-street.

ANDERSON and KEARNEY, Manufacturers of Perambulators and Invalids' Carriages, Parramatta-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inimitable and painless Dental Operations. Mr. G. Gabriel, 20, Wynyard-sq.

BINSTED, W. H., Licensed Surveyor under Real Property Act, 139, Pitt-street, opp. Union Bank.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 410, George-street.

CARD.—E. JONES (late C. L. Qwist), Goldsmith and Jeweller, 11, Hunter-street.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and his SON, Dentists. (Dental diploma, 1836.) Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class; no common work. Teeth extracted, stopped, &c. Notice.—We have but one surgery. No connection with any other firm in the colonies. No. 178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

GUYATT, 293, George-street. INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES made for all kinds of deformities.

GUYATT, 293, George-street, the only Practical Surgical Instrument and Truss Maker in the colony.

J. B. EASTON, Dentist, 179, Liverpool-street, has resumed practice.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OF IRON BEDSTEADS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill, opposite Rush and Rousseau's.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Professor of Music, Teacher of the Violin and Pianoforte. 84, Stanley-street.

MR. G. SMYTH, Dentist, REMOVED from 27, Hunter-st., to 602, Elizabeth-st., near Devonshire-st.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals five years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PLANS, Specifications, Superintendence, &c. HUGHES, Architect, 11, Regent-street.

SPECTACLES.—Spectacle-maker, J. HAWKSFORD, 53, Market-st., next Waterloo S. Best pebbles, 10s.

THE VACCINE INSTITUTION, Hyde Park, is open daily, at 3, Wednesday and Saturdays excepted.

2, OXFORD and Burton streets.—G. WIGLEY, Truss and Instrument maker for deformities.

EDUCATIONAL.

ARGYLE SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, 413, Crown-street, Surry Hills.
Conducted by Miss E. C. BAXTER.
The ensuing quarter will commence January 11, 1875.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Morven, Double Bay, Sydney.
Principal—CHARLES T. NORTON.
Assistant Master—G. H. E. BELFRAGE, Edinburgh.
The work of the ensuing Term will commence on MONDAY, January 18, 1875.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL (Congregational Schoolroom, Piper-street), Woollahra. The above school will be opened for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, 18th January, 1875. References: Rev. J. C. Kirby, Rev. J. P. Sunderland.
JOHN PERRY, B.A., Nelson-street, Woollahra.

TUITION during Vacation in Mathematics, Languages, &c. Address Doctus, Maddock's Library.

BRISBANE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
The Trustees of the Brisbane Grammar School intend to open a BRANCH SCHOOL for GIRLS, on the 1st of February, 1875, and invite APPLICATIONS for the office of Lady Principal; salary, £250 per annum. Applications to be sent, on or before the 20th of January, 1875, to THOMAS HARLIN, Esq., M.A., Head Master of the Brisbane Grammar School, and Honorary Secretary to the Trustees.

The scope of the intended School is shown by the following extract from the Regulations approved by the Trustees:—"The ordinary work of the School shall be selected from the following list of subjects: The English, Latin, French, and German languages; political and physical geography; history; arithmetic, mental arithmetic, and mathematics; the elements of natural and physical science; the elements of political and social economy; drawing and vocal music. Instrumental music shall be an extra subject."

By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS HARLIN, Honorary Secretary.
The Brisbane Grammar School, December 24, 1874.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, EVERTON HOUSE, Windsor.—Head Master: F. H. HOLE (late Mathematical Master of the Fairfield Collegiate School). Referees: The Rev. R. L. King, Principal of Moore College, Liverpool; the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Windsor; the Rev. T. Kemmis, Sydney; the Rev. W. Woolls, Ph. D., Richmond; Dr. Rowling, Mudgee; J. D. Sly, Esq., LL.D., Sydney; Alex. Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., Sydney.

The advantages of a comfortable home in a healthy country district are combined with a course of training that enables the Pupils to enter upon commercial pursuits, or to pass the Civil Service and University examinations.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL, NEWTOWN, SYDNEY.

COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE:
Rev. Thomas Johnson, chairman — Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq., M.L.C.
John Fairfax, Esq., treasurer — Rev. G. G. Howden
Josiah Mullens, Esq., hon. secretary — Hon. G. A. Lloyd, Esq., M.L.A.
Rev. D. Mossop
Edward Arnold, Esq. — Robert Saddington, Esq.
Alfred Fairfax, Esq. — Joseph Thompson, Esq.
Rev. John Graham

PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL AND RESIDENT CHAPLAIN:
Rev. Joseph Masters, M.A.
HEAD MASTER:
John Mackintosh, Esq., M.A.
THIRD MASTER:
A. G. Gibbes, Esq., B.A.
PROFESSORS:
German, Mr. Alexander Rea; French, Mr. C. Petschler; Drawing, Mr. J. Fowles; Instrumental Music, Mr. Alexander Rea; Drilling, Mr. W. P. Mulholland.

The Council of Camden College beg to inform their friends that the Rev. R. N. Morris has resigned his position as Principal of the School on account of ill-health, and that they have appointed the Rev. Joseph Masters in his stead.

The testimonials at foot lead the Council to believe that under the management of this gentleman the School will maintain its character as one of the leading Educational Institutions of the colony.

During the past year, out of ten pupils who went up to the Civil Service and University School Examinations, nine have passed.

Mrs. Masters will superintend the domestic arrangements.

There will be several vacancies for resident pupils in the ensuing year. School duties will be resumed on Monday, the 17th January, 1875.

J. MULLENS,
Honorary Secretary, Camden College.

TESTIMONIALS.
From the Rev. A. Gosman, Professor of English Language and Literature, and Mental and Moral Philosophy, Congregational College of Victoria.

Congregational Parsonage,
St. Kilda, November 28th, 1874.

The Rev. Joseph Masters, M.A., is well known to me, and I have very much pleasure in bearing testimony to his scholarly attainments, and to his unexceptional character.

The degree of M.A., which he holds from the University of Melbourne, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of his scholarship; but the value of that degree is very much enhanced by the fact that Mr. Masters, during his University course, never failed to pass in any of the preliminary examinations required for that degree. In addition to his University work, he had at the same time to pursue his studies as a ministerial student in the Congregational College of Victoria, and as one of the tutors of that college, I need only say that he was always very careful in his preparation; and that his examination papers were unusually accurate and full.

As a man he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His appointment to the office of Principal of Camden College School has given great satisfaction to his friends, who believe that the Council could not have made a better selection in the interests of that institution.

ALEXANDER GOSMAN.

Congregational College of Victoria,
November 26th, 1874.
To the Board of Camden College, Sydney.

Gentlemen,—I offer you my sincere congratulations on your choice of the Rev. Joseph Masters, M.A., as Principal of your School. I have known Mr. Masters for many years, and had numerous opportunities of observing his skill and aptitude as a public teacher before he entered our College as a student for the Ministry. At our College the facility with which he saw through our curriculum, and his scholarly attainments in all our branches of study, marked him out as a man of more than ordinary literary ability. His career at the Melbourne University was equally creditable, and enabled him without any break to reach the position of Master of Arts. I do not doubt but that under Mr. Masters, Camden College School will flourish, and that he will inspire his pupils with a healthy literary ambition, and in his character will exhibit the traits of a true Christian gentleman.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBERT FLETCHER, M.A.,
London and Melbourne.
Professor of Biblical Exegesis and Church History in the Congregational College of Victoria.

GLEBE POINT ROAD.—WENTWORTH COLLEGE for Ladies, conducted by Mrs. and Miss Gray, assisted by Professors and Certificated English Teachers. Duties will be resumed 6th January, 1875.

GLEBE HEIGHT COLLEGE, for Resident and Day Pupils, conducted by Mrs. JOHN ROW.
PROFESSORS:
English .. Mr. Gouly
French .. Mademoiselle Naegueli
Music .. Mr. Kellerman.
The duties of the school will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 13th January.
PUPIL TEACHER required.
Glebe Point Road.

MRS. C. BLOOMFIELD'S Ladies' School, No. 4, Clarendon-terrace, Stewart-street, Paddington.

MORVEN, DOUBLE BAY, SYDNEY.
PRIZE LIST, DECEMBER 1874.
Division I. MACINTOSH—CHURCH.
Division II. ALEXANDER—J. O. FAIRFAX.
Division III. TURNER—GORDON.
Extra Prize, Mapping—C. B. FAIRFAX.
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.
Civil Service—A. A. KEMMIS.
Junior—W. P. HILL.
Mr. BELFRAGE'S PRIZES.
History—THORNE; Geography—OGILVIE.
Mapping—MITCHELL; Drawing—DYE.
CHARLES T. NORTON, Principal.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Boarders are received by the English master, Mr. C. J. FACHE, at his residence, Cleveland House, Alfred Park.

THE MISSES WHITE, 3, Hope-terrace, Glebe, resume duties 13th January. A quarter's notice required before removing pupils.

THE SCHOOL, THROSBY PARK, SUTTON FOREST.
The Christmas Vacation will commence on the 14th instant, and terminate January 23rd.
To facilitate the arrangement of dormitories, &c., the Head Master will feel obliged by receiving early communications from parents of intending pupils.
H. E. SOUTHEY,
(Late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford.)

TUTORIAL INSTITUTE for Pupils attending the Sydney Grammar School, 2, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

Sanctioned by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales.
Director: Rev. JAMES B. LAUGHTON, B.A.

The above establishment will be ready, D.V., for the reception of pupils after the Midsummer vacation. The premises, No. 2, Victoria-terrace, Victoria-street, are airy and highly commodious, and within a convenient distance of the Grammar School.

The pupils, of whom only a limited number can be received, will enjoy all the comforts of home, with moral supervision, assistance in preparation of lessons, and religious instruction. Washing and every requisite will be provided.

Pupils not belonging to the Presbyterian Church will be allowed to attend such places of worship as their parents may direct.

Cards of terms and every information may be obtained on application to Mr. LAUGHTON; or to A. B. WEIGALL, Esq., Headmaster of the Grammar School, to whom reference is kindly permitted.
Parramatta, December 12, 1874.

DR. CHS. HORN, Visiting Tutor, resumes his Private Classes on THURSDAY, 7th of January.

GERMAN.—A Ladies' Class, for the study of the German Language, at Dr. Horn's residence, Darlinghurst.

JUNIOR and Senior Examination.—A Ladies' CLASS, at Dr. HORN'S residence, Darlinghurst.

DR. CHS. HORN, Private Tutor, has two mornings disengaged. Address Elvy and Co.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY
Offices—51, Hunter-street.
SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.
LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.
GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.
NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.
Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY.
THE MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, 98, Elizabeth-street (next Brigade Office), advance Money at the most reasonable rates, upon all kinds of tangible securities, BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION, and NOTES OF HAND, repayable by instalments extending over any period, to meet the borrower's convenience, with the option of renewal. In all cases the strictest confidence may be relied on, and advances concluded on the day applied for. To tradesmen and others commencing business this office offers peculiar advantages.
Written communications promptly attended to.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUUM LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER STREET,
OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law costs, or publicity; also on deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted, interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. MONEY
ON EASY TERMS.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 126, Elizabeth-street South, next St. James's School.
FIRST ESTABLISHED IN SYDNEY.
Money advanced in sums varying from £5 to £1000 on security of two responsible householders, to be repaid by weekly instalments. The advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours.
☞ ARRANGEMENTS can be made for MONTHLY or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, without possession.
ADVANCES MADE upon mortgage, deposit of deeds merchandise, bonded certificates, or any other tangible security.
Good TRADE BILLS discounted at SLIGHT advance upon BANK RATES.
Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £5 to £1000, to respectable persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds, or life policies, cabs, and all kinds of vehicles at low interest, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments to suit the borrowers' own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen or persons in want of temporary accommodation can obtain all information necessary gratuitously, by applying personally or by letter, to the MANAGER.

PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
AMPLE FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR ADVANCES.
This Society makes advances on the most eligible and liberal terms. Borrowers can pay off whatever amount they choose in any year, and are charged interest (at the reduced rate) only on the balance due in April of each year. They share also in the profits of the Society.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.
Head Office—305, George-street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES LAND MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.
Money advanced at current rates on mortgage of property in any part of the colony.
Temporary advances on deposit of deeds.
Liens taken on wool, stock, and pastoral properties generally.
Improved ground rents purchased.
Life estates bought.
Deferred payments purchased.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Manager.
Office, 305, George-street.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—This Society allows interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums of money deposited for six or twelve months.
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.

MONEY LENT, to any amount, on jewellery, watches, diamonds, sewing-machines, deeds, and all kinds of portable property, at low rate of interest. HIMMELHOCH, 192, Castlereagh-street, and at 69, King-street.

PRIVATE LOAN OFFICE, 109, Elizabeth-street, for the assistance of all classes. No inquiry fee.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

EDWARDS, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper Stationery, and Bags, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—VALENTINES, ex Damascus and late arrivals.—38 cases of the choicest Valentines expressly made to our order for this season. The designs are perfectly new, and, being copyrights, can only be obtained from the undersigned. Storekeepers can be supplied from the largest assortment in the colony, comprising 5000 patterns. Parcels post-free to all parts of the colony.
MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-street.

THE INEXHAUSTIBLE Magic Inkstand may be had at C. T. Sandon's, Stationer, 324, George-street.

UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES and Statue Subjects.—Photo. scraps, 2s per dozen; a large assortment of scrap pictures of every description suitable for ladies, gentlemen's and children's scrap books; photographic, floral, seaweed, genealogical, newspaper, extract, and scrap books. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-st.

STUDENT'S CHEMICAL CABINETS, containing a carefully-selected assortment of chemical tests, reagents, and useful apparatus, adapted to the wants of amateurs, students, lecturers, chemists, schoolmasters, &c., and specially arranged for performing courses of experimental chemistry and scientific research—prices, 42s, 63s each. Youths' Chemical Cabinets, free from danger, from 5s 6d; electrotype sets of apparatus, 12s 6d and 40s; electrical apparatus, 35s, 42s, 63s. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-street.

MAP of N. S. W., 1s 3d; Map of Queensland, 2s, 3s, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d. BECKE, Stationer, 110, King-st.

REPUBLISHED.—Hussey's Little High-heeled Boots, 2s; Rice's celebrated and very popular SHOOFLY GALOP, 2s; Sunflower Schottische, 1s; Love among the Roses Scottische, 1s. The favourite songs:—Put me in my little bed; Love among the Roses; Shoofly; Ring the bell, Watchman; Pilgrims of the Night, each 1s; Tell me Mary, how to woo thee, 1s, and 2s illustrated. CLARKE, Music Publisher, 317, George-street.

NEW YEAR and Christmas Cards and Sachets, in unexampled variety. CLARKE, 317, George-street.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
Largest assortment in town at
TURNER'S CHEAP BOOK SHOPS,
16 and 18, Hunter-street.
Inspection respectfully invited.
SHOWROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR.
New Year's Cards and Scented Sachets, new and beautiful designs. Letts's Comprehensive Game Chests, in various sizes, containing from 12 to 17 games, very suitable present for the bush.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

EX CYPHRENES.—CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, best brands of superfine, in quarter-sacks.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ON SALE, a small parcel of first-class fine Silk-dressed FLOUR. FREESTON, 8 and 9, Market, York-st.

VINEGAR. VINEGAR.—Australian VINEGAR WORKS, 251, Sussex-street, the only manufactory in the colony for pure Malt Vinegar. D. J. MONK awarded Prize Medals in London and Sydney, honourable mention Victoria for Vinegar of general excellency and purity.

DATES, finest bright Amber quality, just landed. T. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., Wynyard-street.

FISH LANDING.—Fresh Herrings, Ling, 1 cwt., tin lined cases; Salmon, 1-lb tins, in barrels; Bellies, in half barrels; Sardines, ¼ and ½, "Albert" Brand.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT.—For SALE by the undersigned, Liverpool Salt, in strong bags.
YOUNG and LARK.

LIMEJUICE CORDIAL, Sanderson's, in 1 dozen cases. MASON, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

BREADSTUFFS.—On SALE, by the undersigned:—
DAWSON'S }
VERCO, BROTHERS' } ADELAIDE Superfine
WARREN'S } Flour
FERGUSON'S }
VERCO, BROTHERS', ADELAIDE fine flour
Prime samples NEW ADELAIDE WHEAT
BRAN.
HENRY DARE, 46, Pitt-street.

ADELAIDE BRAN on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE New WHEAT, to arrive ex Day Dawn, for SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Hart's, Clark's, Porter's, and Fergusson's (old). Verco's, and Palmer's (new) superfine, households, and seconds.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, Molasses, 5 tons Bacon, 20 casks Wine. J. R. JONES and CO., Sussex-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed Superfine Flour, Seconds Flour, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, &c., the best and cheapest in Sydney.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

HOURIGAN and CO., Wood and Coal Merchants, Woolloomooloo Bay. Orders by post or otherwise promptly executed.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

OREGON, HARDWOOD, and PINE, T. and G. FLOORING. MILLER and HARRISON.

GALVANIZED IRON, Hobart Town Palings. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

CEMENT at reduced prices; Cedar, Pine, and Hardwood. MILLER and HARRISON.

BEECH, KAURI, and MARYBOROUGH PINE. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

DOORS, SASHES, Architraves, Skirtings, Mouldings. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf.

100,000 BEST F. O. SHINGLES. Miller and Harrison, Albion Wf.

FOR SALE, Cedar COUNTER and Fixtures (nearly new). M'DONALD, 66, King-street.

SLATES, Cement, Lead, Plaster, Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Pottery Goods, &c. G. E. Crane and Son, Circular Q.

TURNERY of every description in Cedar and Huon Pine. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

HARDWOOD JOISTS, SCANTLING, FLOORING BOARDS, BATTENS, &c., in any quantity and in extreme lengths.
STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, PAPERHANGINGS in assorted bales. MYERS and SOLOMON.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galvanised Tubing, all sizes. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

TIMBER.—Cargo Richmond River Pine, ex Atalanta, all sizes, dressed and undressed; Cedar Boards and Scantling, on SALE.
C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

MAIL PHAETON for SALE. Apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES! WAGGONS! CARTS! &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony. Buggies, £25; Waggons, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH and BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.

FOR SALE, Buggy and Harness, nearly new. Mr. WILSON, opposite School of Arts, St Leonards.

FOR SALE, 7 COWS, HORSE, Cart, and Milkwalk. Apply H. FARRALL, Cleveland-st., nr. boundary.

GOOD staunch HORSE, any trial, with Parcel Delivery Van and Harness, lot to be sold cheap. 22, Oxford-st.

GOOD Saddle and Harness COB, young, sound, and quiet, with saddle and bridle, £5. 22, Oxford-st.

FOR SALE, a Light CARRIAGE, in first-class order. Rose and Crown Hotel, William-street.

BAY, very fast, buggy Horse, £20; brown spring-cart Horse, £12; pair useful quiet buggy Horses, £20; grey stylish buggy and saddle Horse, £15; well-bred Hack, £12. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

SPRING-CART, with tilt and harness, £12; American brace Waggon, £20; Saddles, 30s. KNIGHT.

DOUBLE-SEAT Buggy, £32; tray Buggy, £35; express Waggonet, £35; Harness, £4. KNIGHT.

HAWKES AND COMPANY
(Successors to Buchan Thomson).
HORSES and CARRIAGES at Livery
Ditto ditto for Hire
Ditto ditto for SALE.
The Stables, No. 33, Bligh-street; and 64, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 223, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

FOR SALE, New and Second-hand Buggies and Spring-carts, at C. Whately's Coach Factory, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a good and sound bay Pony, Saddle, and Bridle; price £8. Australia and Lennox sts., Newtown.

FOR SALE, second-hand CART and Harness, cheap. J. CROWE, Botany Road, Redfern.

A NICE little family PHAETON (second hand) for SALE; can be drawn by one or two horses. On view at 334, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

HOTELS for SALE, in all parts of the city, £60 to £1000. JOSEPH and CO., Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a central corner HOTEL (city); bar trade, £40 weekly; price, £420; sure fortune for an industrious couple in few years; time given, if necessary, to a respectable party. MOSS and CO., 410, Geo.-st.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—For SALE, a well established BUSINESS, in one of the leading suburbs of Sydney. Apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a fruiterer's and pastry-cook's SHOP, doing a good trade—with show-glasses, fixtures, and stock, good oven, tins, cutter's pans &c. A bargain. Apply 16, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a complete and very elaborate SUGAR PLANT, crushing one ton sugar daily; suitable for a Queensland or Fijian sugar planter. Price, about £2000. For particulars apply J. R. JONES and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, BUSINESS, returns 150 per cent. One or two men with £250 can make an independency. Steam power, and plant, &c., all in complete working order. Apply W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

OAKLANDS.—JOHNSON and ALLDRETT have received instructions from A. G. Tooth, Esq., to SELL privately the above well-known and desirable country Residence, situated about half-a-mile from the Mittagong station, on the Southern Railway Line. This property consists of about 3000 acres of good land, subdivided into small paddocks, and on it is erected a fine Family Residence, good garden and orchard, &c., and is well adapted for the breeding of pedigree stock.
JOHNSON and ALLDRETT,
235, George-street, Sydney.

CLYDESDALE.—JOHNSON and ALLDRITT have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor to sell privately the above valuable and well-known ESTATE, situated about 30 miles from Sydney, and only 2½ miles from the Riverstone Railway Station.

The property consists of about 1000 acres, more or less, of rich agricultural and good grazing lands; the whole being fenced and subdivided, and is permanently watered, having a frontage of about 2 miles to South Creek.

The improvements are FIRST-CLASS, including a SPLENDID MANSION, well and faithfully built of brick, in good order and repair, having dining, drawing, and reception rooms; ballroom, schoolroom, about twelve bedrooms, kitchen fitted with a commodious cooking range, bathroom, pantries, coach-house, stabling, and every necessary convenience.

A large extent of land has been TRENCHED and PLANTED with vines and every description of fruit trees, from which source alone a very handsome profit may be derived. J. and A., from personal knowledge, cannot speak too highly of the merits of this Estate, and can with confidence recommend it, not only to those who are on the look-out solely for a country residence, but also to such who wish at the same time to LAY OUT THEIR MONEY IN A LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

For full particulars apply to
JOHNSON and ALLDRITT,
235, George-street, Sydney.

PROPERTIES FOR PRIVATE SALE.
HENRY W. STATHAM and CO. have been instructed to SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the undermentioned pleasantly situated and valuable properties, viz.:—
At Potts' Point—
UNINGERA Cottage, 12 rooms
PHOENIX ditto, 6 ditto
TARPEAN House, 12 ditto, and out-offices
UNDERCLIFF ditto, 10 ditto ditto, ditto.
Also,
COTTAGES and Grounds, Ocean-street, Woollahra
COTTAGES (3), Gipps-street, Surry Hills
SHOP and DWELLING, North Shore
BRICK HOUSE and GROUNDS, Snail's Bay
COTTAGES (3), at Balmain
HOUSE and GROUND, Darlington
HOUSE, 6 rooms, Darlinghurst
A Valuable Property, centrally situated for MILLING or BREWING purposes; frontage to two streets, and plentiful supply of water
2 HOUSES, adjoining, Piper-street, Woollahra, balcony back and front, 5 rooms and kitchen each, garden, &c.
179, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.
30th December, 1874.

FOR SALE or LEASE, the commodious Family RESIDENCE, with Grounds, comprising 1 acre 22 perches, known as BUCKHURST, Double Bay, at present in the occupation of the Hon. E. D. S. Ogilvie, M.L.C. Early occupation given. Apply to HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

FOR SALE, four-roomed Weatherboard COTTAGE. G. SIDDINS, Botany Road, Waterloo.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, compact Freehold Cottage RESIDENCE, Ashfield, near the station, and with every convenience. HARDIE and GORMAN, 1, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Forty acres rich TIN LAND, situate on Cope's Creek. For further particulars, apply to Captain SWINTON, Cope's Creek, Bundarrah.

WATERLOO.—For Sale, Weatherboard COTTAGE, 5 compartments. Ramsay, house agent, 410, co.-st.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—For Sale, Cottage, 4 rooms, kitchen, stable—area, 50 x 170. Ramsay, 410, co.-st.

FOR SALE, City Properties, in and off Sussex-st., near Bathurst-st. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, co.-st.

FOR SALE, overlooking Double Bay, Villa RESIDENCE. E. RAMSAY, House Agent, 410, co.-st.

COOK'S RIVER ROAD.—Eight ALLOTMENTS, for SALE, cheap. E. RAMSAY, Agent, 410, co.-st.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For SALE, without exception one of the best House Properties out of Sydney, situated in the pleasantest part of that favourite and healthy suburb, Woollahra, admitted by all to be the healthiest part around Sydney. There are eleven HOUSES, realizing a rental of £728 per annum. The whole of the houses are in thorough good repair, nearly new, and well and faithfully built (they were not built as a selling speck) with cedar fittings throughout, thoroughly dry (no damp walls), all well ventilated, well drained, and everything for health and comfort; a NEVER-FAILING supply of GOOD water. The whole can be purchased in one lot or in separate lots—0, 2, 3, and 5 Houses.
Part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage, if desired.
The ground-rent will be made a mere nominal amount.
For particulars apply to J. KINGSTON, 27, Oxford-street.

GLEBE.—Wanted to SELL 6-roomed COTTAGE, 1-stall stable, coachhouse, and detached kitchen; also, a considerable quantity of furniture. Apply E. Fleming, Sea View Cottage, Pyrmont.

FOR SALE, neat Brick COTTAGE, freehold, St. John's Road, Glebe; 2 brick Houses, each 4 rooms and kitchen. Surry Hills; corner Business Premises and private dwelling, Darlington. J. Ferguson, King street.

JAMES PRINGLE, 155, Pitt-street, has for SALE—
House, 8 rooms, gas, water, yard, Surry Hills, £1150;
3 Houses, balconies, verandahs, gas, water, £2200
2 Cottages, Bathurst, 16-in. walls, stables, coachhouse, £800
7-room Cottage, 2-acre orchard, stabling, &c., £500
3 Brick Houses, in city, rent 21s week, bargain, £450
Public-house and 2 private Houses, good position, £900
2 Houses, Balmain, splendid view, a bargain, £600
Cottage, and 1½-acre Land, Marrickville, cheap, £4[illegible]
Cottage, Waverley, 86 years' lease, a bargain, £150
7-room House, stabling, &c., 6-acre Land, £1200
3 Houses, rents 21s, also Allotment 44 x 80, the lot, 500
Brick House, 5 rooms, slate roof, Surry Hills, £250
Shop, Dwelling, and 5-room House, Surry Hills, £6[illegible]
2 Cottages, Woollahra, Land 40 x 130, cheap, £350
6-room House, Paddington, Land 60 x 100, £700
Faithfully-built 5-room House, near Moore Park, £3[illegible]
Allotment, 32 x 90, Surry Hills, £2 foot cash, bal. &c.
100-acre Farm House, &c., one hour from town, £250
12-acre Farm, Ryde, House, &c., fenced in, £225

HOUSE PROPERTIES, Farms, Orchards and Allotments for SALE.—Persons wishing to dispose of properties, if placed in my hands, shall receive every attention. J. PRINGLE, Estate Agent, 155, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a choice corner block of freehold PROPERTY (large frontage) in one of the principal thoroughfares of city; title Torrens'; rental, £372; price, £5250; easy terms. MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

PRIVATE SALE.
The Durham Bull CORNSTALK
16 Hereford Bulls
10 ditto Heifers
7 Devon ditto
4 ditto Bulls
33 Merino Rams
20 Lincoln and Leicesters,
ex City of Hobart.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN.

BREEDING COWS.—1600 Head very superior Female Cattle for SALE, near Tenterfield.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a Fenced STATION, together with 1000 head of quiet well-bred Cattle, well watered and within easy distance of market.
G. M. PITT and SON.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—
800 store bullocks, New England
Crystal Brook Station, Maranoa district, Queensland, with about 9000 sheep
1000 cows, 1400 bullocks } near Maryborough
100,000 store sheep, Queensland
20,000 store sheep, near Bourke (travelling)
Unstocked cattle station, New England
8700 store cattle, in lots, Queensland
RAMS from celebrated Mudgee flocks
FIRST-CLASS BULLS, in various localities
500 well-bred heifers, Southern districts
6000 first-class ewes from a noted flock, New South Wales, delivery January
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties, in New South Wales and Queensland.
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE,
on easy terms,
ROCKY SPRINGS STATION,
Burnett District,
Queensland,
with 10,000 SHEEP and 300 CATTLE.

BENDEMEER STATION,
near Roma, Queensland, consisting of six blocks of country under 21 years' lease, admirably adapted for cattle, with extensive improvements and right of brand to a mob of unmustered cattle.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

NEW ZEALAND STATION PROPERTIES in the HAWKES BAY and CANTERBURY PROVINCES, freehold and leasehold, with from 10 to 20,000 SHEEP, for SALE by
HENRY BEIT and CO., 62, Margaret-street.

8700 STORE CATTLE for SALE, in lots, 450 good BULLOCKS, and 250 COWS, near Gladstone, for SALE at a low price.
RANKEN, WILSON, and CO., 130, Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT TO DRAY PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED SALE OF THE S. U. DRAY CO.'S PLANT.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from the SYDNEY UNITED DRAY COMPANY to sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. ADAM JOHNSTON, 51, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, on SATURDAY, January 2, 1875, at 11 o'clock,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE PLANT OF THE S. U. DRAY CO., consisting of 47 horses, thoroughly quiet, have been working in the drays, &c., of the Company and can be recommended as very staunch; 34 drays, 7 parcel delivery vans, 2 tip-carts, 3 trollies, 29 sets of dray harness, 9 sets of van ditto, 4 sets of trolly ditto, 4 sets of leading ditto, old harness &c.; 15 tarpaulins, stable requisites, maize, hay, one set shear legs, office furniture, &c., &c.

The above valuable plant having been selected by some of the most competent judges in the colony, the Auctioneer, can with confidence invite inspection on the morning of sale.

Terms, cash.

Thoroughbred Mare.

T. S. CLIBBORN and CO. have been instructed by Thomas Stephens, Esq., of Hobart Town, to offer for sale by auction, at Fennelly's Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
Grey mare KATHLEEN, 5 years, by Lord of Linne, dam by Old English Gentleman (imported), g dam by Snoozer (imported), g g dam by Sepoy (imported Arab), g g g dam Gazelle, Arab mare, imported from Bombay by Colonel Thomas.
This mare is quite sound and thoroughly broken to harness, and would make a splendid huntress.
Now on view at the Bazaar.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by W. Brown, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 3 p.m.,
3 HIGHLY-BRED DURHAM BULLS, viz.—
1 roan bull, two years and a half old, sire Scotch Jock* by imported bull, dam Osborne's cow, by imported bull. This bull's dam was the first prize cow at Kiama Show last year.
1 roan bull, 2 years and 4 months' old, sire Scotch Jack,* dam a cow by imported bull.
1 roan bull, 2 years old, sire Nonsuch, bred by Mr. Loy, dam a Johnstone bred cow, from imported stock.

*Scotch Jack is the winner of all first prizes at the Dapto and Kiama Shows, beating a large number of bulls.

For further particulars apply to
G. N. GRIFFITHS,
271, George-street.

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AUCTION SALES.

PURE BRED CATTLE.

G. N. GRIFFITHS has been instructed by C. H. E. Chauvel, Esq., to sell by public auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street,
On THURSDAY, 31st DECEMBER, at 2 p.m.,
the following pure bred shorthorn bulls, from his celebrated herd:
LOTHAIR, white; calved 30th September, 1872; by Royal Duke (248); dam, Marchioness, by Saladin
PRINCE, rich roan; calved 10th April, 1873; by Young Chancellor (316); dam, Snowflake, by Prince Alfred (208)
BAKER, white; calved 2nd April, 1874; by Young Chancellor, (316); dam Dahlia, by Young Norfolk (321)
PRIAM, roan; calved 3rd April, 1873; by Prince of Prussia (216); dam, Lady Fagan, by Young Norfolk (321)
KING FROST, white; calved April, 1873; by Young Proctor (322); dam by Prince Alfred (208)
GERMAN, red and white; calved 29th March, 1873; by Royal Gwynne (249); dam Poppey, by Young Norfolk (321)
EMPEROR, rich roan; calved 18th April, 1873; by Royal Gwynne (249); dam Sprite, by Young Norfolk (321)
LAWYER, roan spot; calved September, 1873; by Royal Gwynne (249); dam Jersey 4th, by Young Chancellor (316)
BOATSWAIN, rich roan; calved June, 1873; by Royal Gwynne (249); dam by Strathdon (234)
SAILOR, red roan with white; calved September, 1873; by Royal Gwynne (249); dam by Young Norfolk (321)
IMPERIAL WINDSOR, red and white; calved October, 1873; by Regal Windsor (29765); dam Edith 1st, by Royal Duke (248)
BEACON, dark red; calved April 4, 1873; by Kildonan (131); dam Oleander, by Prince Alfred (208)
DUKE OF ESKDALE, red and white; calved 20th December, 1873; by Lord Eskdale (29101); dam Snowey, by Archduke (9)
BARON ESKDALE, red and white; calved 2nd January, 1874; by Lord Eskdale (29101); dam Orange Blossom, by Prince of Prussia (216).
Also, the following pure-bred Hereford bulls:—
DRYDEN, red, white face; calved 30th December, 1873; by Prince of the Lillies (41); dam Tocal, by The Captain (1409)
KNIGHT OF THE LILLIES, red, white face; calved 20th December, 1873; by Prince of the Lillies (41); dam by King of the Herefords
Also, the following pure bred shorthorn heifers:—
BEAUTIFUL 2nd, rich roan; calved 16th May, 1873; by Young Chancellor (316); dam, Beautiful; by Prince Alfred (208)
MAYDUKE LILY, white; calved 27th November, 1873; by Grand Duke of Fawsley (28755); dam, Mayduke Cherry; by Young Norfolk (321)
BOADICEA 5th, light roan; calved 10th January, 1874; by Earl of Windermere (76); dam, Boadicea 2nd; by Young Chancellor (316)
These three heifers were served by Master Fox, imported (166), son of the celebrated Royal Windsor, and full brother to Clarence Gem.
For further particulars apply to
G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, 30th December, at 12 o'clock,
40 prime fat lambs, from the Hunter River.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, have been instructed by A. J. Peacher, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th December, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by John Arndell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
1600 prime fat wethers.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from G. F. Pacey, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wooller's Yards, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1875,
6 pure Devon heifers
2 ditto ditto bulls.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have received instructions from J. H. and A. J. Broad, Esqs., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 31st December,
170 prime and weighty fat bullocks.

GREAT SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE of the GREYSTANES PURE STOCK.
ONE HUNDRED HEAD of PURE and WELL-BRED SHORTHORN and DEVON CATTLE, including all the GREYSTANES STOCK intended for EXHIBITION.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by WALTER LAMB, Esq., to sell by public auction, at GREYSTANES, near PARRAMATTA, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, at 12 o'clock,
ONE HUNDRED HEAD of PURE and WELL-BRED SHORTHORN and DEVON CATTLE, as under:—
IMPERIAL PURPLE 34th, calved 6th January, 1873. This bull is full brother to Mr. Woodhouse's prize bull IMPERIAL PURPLE, and Messrs. Bell and Sons' CHAMPION COW OF QUEENSLAND, PRINCESS PURPLE 8th
IMPERIAL PURPLE 29th, calved 11th July, 1873
IMPERIAL PURPLE 33rd, calved 28th March, 1873
IMPERIAL PURPLE 35th, calved 9th November, 1873
IMPERIAL PURPLE 36th, calved 23rd October, 1873
IMPERIAL PURPLE 37th, calved 11th March, 1874
PRINCESS PURPLE 24th, calved 3rd January, 1874. This heifer is from the same dam as Mr. Woodhouse's prize bull
IMPERIAL PURPLE 9th
PRINCESS PURPLE 25th, calved 18th April, 1874
MINERVA, Devon heifer, calved 15th September, 1873.
The above, if purchased, can remain at Greystanes until the exhibition is held.
PRINCE, calved 6th November, 1872
CONQUEROR, Devon bull, calved November, 1861, and is the WINNER OF 17 PRIZES
13 SHORTHORN BULLS, from 12 to 16 months old; by IMPERIAL PURPLE 17th, from cows bred at Goangra (EX), by Messrs. Chisholm, Lethbridge, Caldwell, &c.
12 DEVON BULLS, from 10 to 15 months old, chiefly by CONQUEROR and the IMPORTED bull CORRECTOR
15 PURE-BRED COWS and HEIFERS
15 WELL-BRED SHORTHORN HEIFERS, 1 to 2 years old
15 HEIFERS, 2 years old, by well-bred bull
15 HEIFERS, 1 year old, by ditto
5 DEVON HEIFERS, 1 year old, chiefly by the prize bull CONQUEROR.
Catalogues of full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from John M'Elhone, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat bullocks, in lots, from Cliff's famous [illegible] station.

Fat Cattle.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have received instructions from W. R. Peberdy, Esq., to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
80 head prime fat cattle, from the famous Cardinardy Station.

Fat Cattle.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late John A. Turner to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
75 head of superior fat cattle.

WEEKLY STOCK SALE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Ten (10) prime fat calves, from W. Antill, Esq., Picton
Ten (10) ditto ditto, from A. Dight, Esq., Richmond
Forty (40) ditto ditto lambs, from J. J. Warren, Esq., [illegible]
Eighty (80) corn-fed porkers, from Picton and Camden.

WEEKLY SALE OF FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Sucking pigs, 60 coops poultry, a large assortment of every kind.
At 1 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, from the best dairies in the Camden district, 60 cwt. cheese, 100 ditto eggs, corn-fed bacon, lard, honey, and every description of farm and dairy produce.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, poultry of all kinds
20 prime fat lambs, from Mr. J. Fitzpatrick
45 ditto ditto pigs, per rail.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, lard, eggs.

ELLIS and CO. have received instructions from S. Emanuel, Esq., to sell by public auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, 30th December,
20 very prime fat calves
80 ditto ditto lambs.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell, at Railway, THIS DAY,
Hay, maize, potatoes, billetwood
At Produce Mart, 683, George-street, at 11 o'clock. Calves and pigs. 11.30, poultry, eggs, bacon, cheese, &c.

G. W. TATE will sell, at his Yards, THIS DAY, 11.30 a.m., prime lots fat calves & pigs.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Cordovan, harness, bag leather, basils, &c.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, bridle, horse butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at the Sale Room of their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 30th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
1100 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, harness, H. T. kangaroo, and other leather.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALES.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th December, at 10 o'clock,
Sole, kip, calf, harness, and yearling leather.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Stores, THIS DAY, at 10, a large assortment of leather; and at 3 o'clock, bales wool, sheepskins.

THURSDAY, 31st December, at 2 o'clock.

At the Rooms, 266, Pitt-street, near Kiss's Horse Bazaar.

8 ACRES 1 ROOD and 24 PERCHES of First-class Arable LAND, situate in the parish of North Willoughby, and part of the late William Lithgow's grant of 600 acres, immediately adjoining several good properties, and at an easy distance from North Shore Ferry.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
As above,
Without reserve.
N.B.—Intending purchasers can inspect the plan and title of the above property at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock.
On the Premises, NELL GWYNNE HOTEL, corner of Market and York streets.

To Publicans, Dealers, and others.

S. LEVIN has received instructions from Mr. J. Power to sell by auction, on the above premises (if not previously sold by private contract), on THURSDAY, December 31st, at 11 o'clock,
LEASE, LICENSE, and GOODWILL of the above well-known and old-established hotel, together with the household furniture, stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY,
The whole of the remaining unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. J. J. Burt, Parramatta-street.
Clothing, bedding, boots, &c., at 11 o'clock. Jewellery, sundries, &c., at 2 o'clock.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Household Furniture, Bedsteads, Couches, Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, Plated Ware, Iron and Wood Lasts, Tools, and Sundries, &c., &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock sharp,
The above.

On the Premises,
CAFE ET RESTAURANT DES PRINCES,
George-street, adjoining the Post Office.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.
Under a Bill of Sale.
To Gentlemen, Private Parties about to furnish, Furniture Brokers, and others.

The Lease, License, and Bar Fixtures of the above Café
Wines, Spirits, and Beers, of the very best brands
Elegant Cut-glass Chandeliers, 2 to 6 lights
Cut-glass Gas Brackets, with shades
20 Magnificent Oval and Shaped Chimney Glasses, elaborately carved and gilt
Gilt Brackets, with Marble Statuettes
Very Handsome Gilt Consol Table, with marble slab top, and plate-glass
Superb Gilt Clock on stand, with revolving singing birds, under glass shade, by one of the most experienced machinists
16 Round Tables with marble slab tops
Set of Dining Tables, extending to 30 feet
Superior Side Tables, made expressly to order
Two large Gas Statuettes of the Graces
Handsome Bronze Fountain, with cistern, in perfect order
Beautifully carved Sofas, stuffed with springs and horse-hair, and covered with haircloth, finished in the best style
150 Oak Half-Arm Chairs, nearly new
About 400 yards of Oilcloth, Cocoa Matting, and Door Mats
Superb Drawing-room Suite, in solid walnut, spring-stuffed, and covered in figured silk; cost 100 guineas
Walnut Oval Table, to match
Superior Wardrobe, with plate-glass front
Iron Tubular Bedsteads and Marble-slab Washstands
Elegant Electroplated Epergnes
Ditto ditto Side Dishes, both revolving and plain
Dixon's superior cutlery, consisting of Meat and Poultry Carvers and Forks, Dinner and Dessert Knives
Elkington's Plated Dinner and Dessert Forks, Spoons
Elegant 4 and 6 hole Plated Cruets and Pickle Stands
Recherche Revolving Entree Dishes
Electroplated Salvers, Flower Vases, &c.
Elegant Dessert Service
Glassware, consisting of the suite throughout, in the fern pattern
Cut-glass, and other Tumblers, Decanters, &c.
Superior Ice Chest, Filter on Stand, Iron Safe by Price
Two Leamington Kitcheners, with Steel Plate Racks and Coping, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

CAFE ET RESTAURANT DES PRINCES,
George-street, next the New Post Office,
late Greville's Room.

Under Bill of Sale, without the least reserve.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, under bill of sale, at the Café et Restaurant des Princes, George-street, next the New Post Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior furniture and effects of the above Café, being fitted out in the most recherché style, second to none in the Southern hemisphere. It requires no comment, as the quality of the furniture, glass, china, and electroplated ware, are not to be equalled by any other house in Sydney.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, December 30.

2 cases CONCERTINAS
1 ditto TAMBOUR FRAMES
1 ditto BEADS, ROSARIES
5 ditto STATIONERY and BOOKS
2 ditto BRUSHWARE and PLATED GOODS
4 cases SUPERIOR GILT JEWELLERY.
17 Cases just landed.

BENJAMIN BRAUN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
17 cases, as above, just landed.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, December 30th.
ABYSSINIAN GOLD JEWELLERY
EGYPTIAN SILVERED BEADS, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, SETS, LOCKETS, CHARMS, &c., &c.

B. BRAUN and CO. will offer for sale, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Two cases of the above
NEW GOODS, JUST LANDED.
Terms at sale.

Important Unreserved Sale.

To Furniture Dealers, Parties Furnishing, and others.

Double and single Tubular and other Bedsteads
Hair, Pulu, Fibre, Flock, and Flax Mattresses
Elegant Chairs, Couches, Chest Drawers, with a splendid lot of furniture of all kinds, really good and new.

MORRIS ASHER has been instructed by Messrs. Boon and Co. (in consequence of their giving up the retail trade and going into bedstead manufacturing) to sell by auction, on their premises, 569, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of their varied stock of furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c.
Every line will be sold without the slightest reserve, and the premises being let, all goods must be cleared away immediately after the sale.
Also,
One light family barouche.

WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 11 a.m.

At HAWTHORNDEN, EDGECLIFF ROAD, the residence of Major Roberts.

HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION
of
THE WHOLE OF THE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
Comprising
Superb suite engraved Glassware, consisting of 11 tumblers, 6 soda tumblers, 18 ports, 20 sherries, 12 custards, 12 ruby hocks, 6 finger bowls, 4 decanters, 2 quarts, 2 pints, water jug, 2 pickle bottles, 4 salt cellars
ELEGANT HAND-PAINTED CHINA
BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Very choice Table Service of electro-plate, consisting of 12 table forks, 12 table spoons, 12 dessert forks, 12 dessert spoons, 12 teaspoons, 6 egg spoons, 4 salt spoons, mustard and sugar spoons, 2 sauce ladles, soup ladle, 2 gravy spoons, butter knife and sugar tongs, in handsome mahogany case
MASSIVE Oak Dining-room Suite, covered in morocco, consisting of 6 stuffed-backed chairs, easy chair, carved telescope extending dining table
MASSIVE Carved Oak Escritoire
HANDSOME Carved Oak 3-tier Dumb Waiter
FINE Oil Painting in gilt frame, subject—"North Head by Moonlight"
VERY FINE Engraving, maple frame—"Gloria Patri"
Ditto ditto ditto—"Design of Window in New College, Oxford"
Ditto ditto—"Slave Market"
Ditto ditto—"Scriptural Subject"
Pair VALUABLE Oil Paintings, "Views of English Scenery"
HANDSOME CHINA JUNK, under glass shade
PAIR VERY CHOICE hand-painted China Flower Vases
PAIR MAGNIFICENT Bohemian Glass Lustres, cut albert drops
VERY CHOICE Alabaster Drawing-room Clock, under glass shade, on ebony stand
PAIR VERY HANDSOME Crimson and Gold China Vases
Pair Marqueterie Inlaid Corner Whatnots
Pair CHOICE Hand-painted Violet Holders
VERY ELEGANT Walnut Drawing-room Suite, covered in crimson honeycomb silk, consisting of couch, easy-chair, lady's chair, and 6 small chairs
Shaped Walnut Loo Table
Painted China Card Tray
Set (6) Drawing-Room Books, illustrated with photographs
MAGNIFICENT Walnut-wood Graphoscope, largest size, with valuable collection of views, Scottish Scenery, &c., and Flowers
VALUABLE Stereoscope, with large collection of slides
HANDSOME Walnut Davenport
SPLENDID Trichord Cottage Pianoforte, in handsome rosewood case, by J. Broadwood and Son
MASSIVE LIBRARY FURNITURE
HANDSOME STATE BEDSTEADS
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses
Bolsters, Feather Pillows
White Counterpanes, Blankets
Sheets and Mosquito Curtains
LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Also, at 2 p.m.,
STYLISH BAROUCHE, by Starr, Nottingham
FAITHFULLY-BUILT FAMILY BROUGHAM
PAIR HANDSOME UPSTANDING BAY CARRIAGE HORSES
SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS
STABLE IMPLEMENTS, &c., and
A VALUABLE COW.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of MAJOR ROBERTS, Hawthornden, THIS DAY, 30th December, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, COW, CARRIAGES, and HARNESS.
Hawthornden is open to the inspection of intending purchasers from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Catalogues can be had at the Rooms.
Terms cash.

On the premises of Merritt and Co., Engineering Works, corner of Kent and Liverpool streets.

WEDNESDAY, 30th December, at 11 a.m.

IMPERATIVE SALE.
By order of the Sheriff.

JOHN WILLIAM JACOBS v. JAMES MERRITT, trading as Merritt and Co.

To Engineers, Mechanics, Ironmongers, and the Trade and Public generally.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Kent and Liverpool streets, THIS DAY, 30th December, at 11 o'clock,
Steam engine, boiler and fittings complete, and in thorough working order; also, shafting pulleys, straps, lathes, stocks, dies, taps, &c., all of the best make, together with a large assortment of bolts, nuts, files, vyces, engine and other machine fixtures, tools, patterns, timber, benches, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Boating Men, Boat Clubs, and others.

IMPORTANT SALE OF BOATS,
THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE NEWCASTLE BOAT CLUB.
4 Light Cedar Varnished SKIFFS, 22 feet
3 ditto DINGIES
2 WAGER SKIFFS
10 Pairs SCULLS.

DAY OF SALE—THURSDAY, 31st December.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class boats, of the late Newcastle Boat Club.
Terms at sale.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
5 bales Sea Island cotton.
Terms, cash.

SHIPS' FIRE ENGINE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 31st December, at 11 o'clock,
A ship's fire engine, with hose and suction complete.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 a.m.
At PADDINGTON HOUSE, Point Piper Road, Paddington, the residence of Rev. Dr. STANLEY.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
the whole of the SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERB PIANOFORTE, VALUABLE 4-WHEEL COVERED SOCIABLE, HORSE, and EXCELLENT MILCH COW, &c.
Also,
25 Single 4-post Iron Bedsteads and Bedding.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Rev. Dr. Stanley, to sell by auction, at his residence, Paddington House, Paddington, on MONDAY, 4th January at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Full particulars will duly appear.

CLEARING-OUT SALE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

FINE AND COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT
DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING
GROCERS' PAPER AND PAPER BAGS
GILLON AND CO.'S ASSORTED JAMS
HONOLULU SUGAR
COLONIAL SUGAR
PORT COOPER CHEESE
TIN ORE BAGS
HOBART TOWN JAMS
COLONIAL FINE FLOUR
JAMAICA GINGER.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 30th December, at 11 o'clock,
60 bags fine Liverpool salt
33 ditto coarse ditto ditto
4 casks Day and Martin's blacking
14 bales retree paper
13 ditto grocers' bag paper, assorted
13 cases Hobart Town jams
50 ditto J. Robertson and Co.'s strawberry jam
50 ditto ditto assorted ditto
50 prime Port Cooper cheeses
60 sacks fine flour
54 boxes Jamaica ginger.
Terms at sale.

LING FISH.
On account of whom it may concern.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, December 30, at 11 o'clock,
30 cases ling fish.
Terms, cash.

COLONIAL SUGARS.

2768 MATS FINEST WHITE AND YELLOW COUNTERS.

For Positive Sale,
at the City Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, 30th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2768 mats superior colonial sugars, comprising finest white and yellow counter sugars, as follows:—
GX—113 small mats sugar
B—168 bags sugar
Q—54 small mats ditto
S in circle—52 pockets sugar
GXX—21 ditto ditto
GXXX—63 ditto ditto
LCK—256 small mats ditto
LCK, No. 1—163 ditto ditto ditto
I, Z, S—62 mats Mauritius straw crystal
H.—2 ditto ditto ditto ditto
RR, V.—20 ditto ditto white counter
L, E.—7 ditto ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Grocers, Storekeepers, Exporters, and others.

WHITE WRAPPING PAPERS.
Just landed, by order of the Consignees.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 30, at 11 o'clock,
A 78-91—2 bales royal
72—1 ditto imperial
78-90—10 ditto demy
91—1 ditto double demy.
Terms at sale.

STRAWBERRY and ASSORTED JAMS.
From the well-known Maker, Robertson, of Leith.
For Positive Sale.
At the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
F 1-25,
24 cases, each 6 dozen lb. tins strawberry jams.
I 26-50,
[illegible] cases, each 6 dozen assorted jams
each 12 tins black currant
12 ditto raspberry
48 ditto strawberry.
From the celebrated Scotch house, Robertson, of Leith.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Salt.

60 Bags Fine Liverpool Salt
33 ditto Coarse ditto ditto.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, to close shipment,
60 bags fine kiln dried Liverpool salt
33 ditto coarse ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Sugar Candy.
With all faults.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, December 30, at 11 o'clock,
20 tubs sugar candy.
Terms, cash.

WINE CORKS.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, December 30, at 11 o'clock,
4 bales superior wine corks
4 cases ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

For Absolute Sale.
KETCH PEAHEN,
now lying at Seamer's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, January 5, at 11 o'clock,
The ketch Peahen, of 25 tons burthen, newly new, built at Brisbane Water to special order, and is an excellent coaster.
Particulars and terms at sale.

BARQUE CHEVERT,
OAK-BUILT, COPPER-FASTENED, AND (PURE) COPPERED.

This fine Vessel was built under special Government superintendence for a SLOOP OF WAR, and is every thing that could be desired in a sailing ship.

By order of the CONSIGNEES, Messrs. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, January 5, at 11 o'clock,
The fine barque CHEVERT, of 500 tons burthen, BUILT IN 1863, WELL-FOUND AND IN EXCELLENT ORDER, SHIFTS WITHOUT BALLAST, and economically worked.
Inventory, with full particulars, at Rooms; and vessel can be inspected where she is now lying, on application to the Captain, on board.
Terms liberal.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.'S SALE
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
The few remaining
VALUABLE LOTS
IN THIS DELIGHTFUL SUBURB,
most eligibly situated
between the residence of
J. R. Bubb, Esq., and the
RAILWAY STATION,
will be sold by auction on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2,
ON THE GROUND,
at 3 o'clock.
220 FEET DEPTHS,
33 FEET FRONTAGES.
ONLY 17 ALLOTMENTS LEFT.
FRONTING TWO STREETS.
NO RESERVE.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
MELBOURNE-MADE CLOTHING.
THIS DAY, December 30th.
Ex Steamers You Yangs and Wentworth.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
7 cases men's trousers and vests to match
Blue and black D.-B. [illegible] and frock coats
Knickerbocker suits, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF FELT HATS,
from the well known firm of D. Oppenheimer and Co.
THIS DAY, December 30.
TO WHOLESALE WAREHOUSEMEN, CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, HATTERS, ISLAND AND QUEENSLAND BUYERS.
Now Landing ex SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
14 CASES FELT HATS from the above manufacturer, comprising, as under
Ex Samuel Plimsoll, from London.
MJC in diamond over S.
Case 1.—10 dozen felt hats, satin bound
2.—10 dozen ditto ditto, ditto, green under
3.—10 dozen ditto ditto, Louis XVIII.
4.—10 dozen, ditto ditto, ditto, green under
5.—10 dozen ditto ditto, satin bound
6.—10 dozen ditto ditto, green merino
7.—10 dozen ditto ditto
8.—10 dozen ditto ditto, green merino
9.—10 dozen ditto ditto, satin bound, 5 pique
10.—10 dozen ditto ditto, ditto ditto, green under
11.—20 dozen felt Canadian hats
12.—20 dozen ditto ditto ditto
13.—20 dozen ditto ditto ditto
14.—1 case samples.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneer's instructions are to clear every line to the highest bidder.

FRENCH FELT HATS.
Just landed, ex John Duthie.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases French felt hats, comprising all the newest shapes and colours.
Terms at sale.

Clearing-out Sale of General Drapery.
To close accounts to end of half-year.
WEDNESDAY, December 30.

MR. CHAS. TEAKLE has been instructed by various wholesale houses, prior to stock-taking, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above date,
Sundry broken packages drapery, hosiery, woollens, clothing, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

POSTPONED to MONDAY, 11th January, 1875, at 3 o'clock p.m.

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,
BRITISH COLUMBIAN TIMBER.

Entire cargo of the W. H. BESSE, just arrived from Burrard's Inlet, British Columbia, with the very best and most carefully-selected shipment of
PINE
ever imported into the Sydney market, comprising a CHOICE assortment of SQUARE TIMBER, ROUND SPARS, DECK PLANK, DEALS, SINGLE and DOUBLE DRESSED SHELVING, and TONGUED and GROOVED FLOORING, which will be offered for POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE by AUCTION, alongside the Vessel on Circular Quay.

By order of Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.

The above cargo has been selected by Captain Besse to suit the requirements of this market, with which he is well acquainted.
The timber itself is of very long lengths, and suitable dimensions; is of good grain and free from knots—in fact, has not been equalled by any preceding shipment this year.
The Auctioneers beg to invite special inspection of the shipment by all Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shipbuilders, Exporters, and the trade generally.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. have received instructions, from Messrs. SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., to sell by public auction, on the Circular Quay, alongside the vessel, on MONDAY, 11th January, at 3 o'clock p.m.,
The entire cargo ex W. H. BESSE, now landing, of the finest assortment of carefully SELECTED BRITISH COLUMBIAN PINE, as under:—

Single Dressed.	Rough.
1 x 8 — 211 feet	5 x 8 — 213 feet
1 x 10—1695 ,,	6 x 6 — 777 ,,
1 x 14—3028 ,,	6 x 12—19,775 ,,
Double Dressed.	8 x 8 — 725 ,,
1 x 8 — 69 feet	8 x 16—11,946 ,,
1 x 10—3418 ,,	9 x 12—13,149 ,,
1 x 12—6648 ,,	10 x 10— 4,323 ,,
1 x 14—7537 ,,	12 x 12— 9,468 ,,
Rough.	12 x 18—26,160 ,,
2 x 6 —10,505 feet	14 x 14—21,354 ,,
3 x 6 —18,080 ,,	16 x 16—41,365 ,,
3 x 8 — 858 ,,	18 x 18—48,627 ,,
3 x 9 —31,241 ,,	20 x 20—39,632 ,,
3 x 10—14,407 ,,	22 x 22—11,535 ,,
3 x 11—46,105 ,,	T & G.
3 x 12—37,301 ,,	1 x 6 —17,576 feet
4 x 6 — 498 ,,	1 x 4 — 2,683 ,,
4 x 8 —10,983 ,,	1 x 5½— 5,222 ,,
4 x 10— 533 ,,	1 x 6 —74,107 ,,
4 x 11— 487 ,,	1½ x 6 —16,163 ,,
4 x 12—12,484 ,,	Deck Plank.
5 x 5 — 83 ,,	3 x 6—7150 feet.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

BLIGH DISTRICT.
IMPORTANT SALE.
To close a Partnership.
Magnificent Saltbush Fattening SHEEP STATION, with 37,000 first-class SHEEP, all in paddocks.
Surrounded by the Noted Runs of Messrs. Flood, Cruikshank, Hassal, Wilde, Blacket, and Webster.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. Taylor, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 17th February, at 12 o'clock,
These well-known sheep runs,
CARWELL and MOBALA,
with about 37,000 first-class sheep, all in paddocks, and a small herd of about 300 head of quiet well-bred cattle.
This magnificent station consists of 5 blocks of unsurpassed myall and saltbush country, and is permanently watered in all seasons.
It has about 19 miles frontage to the Marthaguy, and the same distance to the Merri Merri Creek, with a back creek running through the centre, which gives a plentiful supply of water, and the sheep have no distance to travel to it.
The whole of the runs are securely fenced with wire and chog and log, principally wire, there being upwards of 100 miles of fencing.
Carwell is subdivided into five paddocks and Mobala into two.
The whole of the sheep are now in the paddocks and managed by three boundary riders.
The improvements consist of good shingled dwelling-house of 6 rooms, with all the necessary out-buildings. There is a good substantial woolshed, with accommodation for twenty-two shearers. In fact, no expense has been spared to place the stations in thorough working order.
The sheep are principally young and thoroughly sound and healthy. The proprietors have been to considerable expense in procuring Lue rams, and they have also placed 5000 first-class maiden ewes on the runs.
As this is a bona-fide sale, inspection is invited.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Auctioneers, and also from Messrs. SULLIVAN and SIMPSON.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.
MAGNIFICENT SALTBUSH FATTENING PROPERTY.
WITH 4219 HEAD WELL-BRED CATTLE.

G. F. WANT (acting under instructions from R. H. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.) will offer for public competition, on TUESDAY, 9th February, 1875, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney.
The Goangra cattle station
Together with 4219 head of cattle (more less) of the celebrated EX brand.
For further particulars see Saturday's issue.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY,
PITT AND LIVERPOOL STREETS.
1. THE NORTH STAR HOTEL, occupied by Mr. M'Cabe
2. Two Shops and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 392 and 394, Pitt-street
3. Shop and Dwelling, Liverpool-street
4. Building Allotment adjoining
5. Shop and Dwelling, No. 11[illegible], Liverpool-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY,
at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable corner block of city freehold property, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Full particulars of title can be obtained on application to Messrs. STEPHEN and STEPHEN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
By order of the Trustees of
THE UNDERWOOD ESTATES.
IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALES.
CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on early dates, which will be duly announced,
The whole of the valuable extensive city and suburban properties in the Underwood Estates, comprising,
CITY.
BLOCK OF LAND, with large frontages to George-street North and Queen's-place, with premises thereon.
SUBURBAN.
PADDINGTON.—60 ACRES, subdivided, fronting Underwood, Paddington, and Piper streets, also other principal roads of the suburb. This Estate has been subdivided by Mr. Surveyor Huntley, and each lot pegged on the land.
PETERSHAM AND ASHFIELD.—228 acres, at the junction of the Liverpool and Parramatta Roads, extending close to the
PETERSHAM AND ASHFIELD, RAILWAY STATIONS.
HOMEBUSH.—310 ACRES, immediately surrounding the
HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION,
now being marked out in lots, on the land, by Mr. Surveyor Binsted.
Further particulars of each of the above magnificent estates in a future advertisement.
Surveys have been made and plans of subdivision are in preparation, LITHOGRAPHIC COPIES of which will be distributed to intending purchasers.
TITLES: TORRENS'S ACT.
TERMS LIBERAL.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE and Grounds, ASHGROVE LODGE, opposite the RAILWAY STATION, adjoining the Residence of J. H. GOODLET, Esq.

TITLE—Torrens's Act.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 15th January, at 11 o'clock,
ASHGROVE LODGE, ASHFIELD,
a tastefully designed substantially-built two-story FAMILY RESIDENCE, of brick, on stone foundation, with slated roof, containing verandahs, back and front, wide hall, drawing-room, dining room, library, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 servants' rooms, bath-room, pantry, storeroom, and other family conveniences. The outbuildings include large weatherboard room, 30 x 15, suitable for a billiard or school-room, stable, coach-house, hayloft over, man's room, &c.; water from underground tanks, conveyed by piping and force-pump to the bath-room on the upper floor of the house, and to the kitchen; supply is never failing.
The GROUNDS contain an area of 1 acre, having 132 FEET FRONTAGE to ELIZABETH-STREET, with a depth of 330 FEET. They are laid out in front of the residence with admirable taste, and include a grass lawn, carriage drive, clusters of shrubbery, and artistically laid out flower-beds. The other portion of the grounds include an orchard of well-matured choice fruit trees, vegetable garden, separate yard, &c.
The position is elevated and very convenient, being only a few feet from the RAILWAY STATION, and the SITE one of the first selections of the celebrated ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
Residences in Ashfield are eagerly sought after. The suburb is daily increasing in popularity, and no more delightful locality on the railway line can be selected for a suburban retreat.
Cards to view may be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SURRY HILLS.

FOUR DWELLING-HOUSES, LITTLE ALBION-STREET, between Riley and Macquarie streets, north of Albion-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 4th January, at 11 o'clock,
FOUR WELL-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSES, Little Albion-street, adjoining Kidd and Kelly's mill, built of brick, on stone foundations and basements—three containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and one 5 rooms, kitchen, and stable; good yards, with water laid on to each. They are now let at a low rental of £98 16s per annum to old tenants.
THE LAND has 59 feet 7 inches frontage, with a depth of 62 feet.
This property occupies a good position, close to the Fosterville and Albion Estates. The houses are faithfully built, and are of a class which always secure tenants.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.

REMAINDER OF LEASE.
PREMISES IN QUEEN'S-PLACE KNOWN AS POLLARD'S STORES.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 5, Spring-street, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m.,
THE REMAINDER OF A SIX YEARS' LEASE, dating from the 1st October, 1870 (being a term of ONE YEAR AND TEN MONTHS), of all those premises known as POLLARD'S STORES, Queen's-place; together with the fixtures, fittings, and appurtenances thereto belonging.
The premises are now severally in the occupation of Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., DAVID COHEN and CO., and H. and R. LYONS. The aggregate rental is £480 PER ANNUM, subject to a payment of £100 to the lessor.
This remainder of lease will be sold, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
Preliminary Notice.
Valuable Mining Property.
WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINE AND PLANT,
near Copperfield, Queensland.

GILCHRIST and WESTON are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 5, Spring-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 2nd FEBRUARY, at 11 a.m.,
The whole property and plant of the WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY (limited), including land, ores at grass, general stores, huts, &c.
The ore-carrying character of this property has been FULLY ESTABLISHED, both by REPORT AND OUT-TURN, and the whole will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE on the 2nd February, 1875.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
CLARENCE RIVER DISTRICT.
GLENUGIE STATION.
together with 3000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. James Devlin and Sons to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1875, at 12 o'clock,
GLENUGIE STATION,
situated on Glenugie Creek, about 10 miles from GRAFTON, embracing an immense area of unsurpassed grazing land, consisting of open undulating country and ironbark and box ridges, and richly fattening country.
With this magnificent station will be sold
3000 HEAD CATTLE, more or less.
The IMPROVEMENTS include 3-roomed verandah cottage, with kitchen, pantry, and store-room, large old shed, fitted up with complete apparatus for boiling down, coppers, &c., &c.; nice garden, with fruit trees; two large paddocks, two smaller ditto.
380 acres purchased land, all fenced in.
The COUNTRY is equal to any part of this truly beautiful district, the adaptability of which for cattle breeding is universally admitted; and this station has the advantage of being abundantly watered by numerous creeks and swamps, the richness of the country around which for cattle feeding cannot be equalled.
The CATTLE are well known to rank among the best herds in the colonies, and their quality may be judged by those who have not seen them by the neighbouring brands, such as the Diamond D and Shield-cattle; and as PURE-BRED BULLS from the best breeders of ENGLAND, VICTORIA, and NEW SOUTH WALES have been used for a long period of years, the general character has been kept up to the highest possible pitch compatible with quality and weight. There is a large number of FAT CATTLE now on the run, the breed being chiefly Durham.
In submitting this valuable property to the public, we feel its own merits must be the best commendation, and any remarks at the hands of the auctioneers would only detract from, rather than add to its value.
Full particulars may be had on application to HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, Sydney.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.—The attention of Steamship-owners, Merchants, and those engaged in the Intercolonial and Eastern trade is called to the SALE by AUCTION of the Screw Steamship LADY DARLING, [illegible], advertised in Melbourne Argus, to be sold by me on TUESDAY, January [illegible].
[illegible] Collins-street, [illegible].

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of WILLIAM ANDERSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his DAUGHTER, Wilhelmina Anderson, 574, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL O'HEHIR are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Edith D.; to move from his residence, Quarry-street, Ultimo, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. JANE GLEESON are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, 382, Kent-street, near Market-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street, and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM GLEESON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased MOTHER, Jane; to move from her late residence, 382, Kent-street, near Market-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-st.

THE FUNERAL of Lizzie, late DAUGHTER of S. GOODMAN, will leave the Synagogue Chambers, York-street, at 2.45 p.m. THIS DAY, Wednesday, 30th December, and the Mortuary House, Railway, Redfern, at 3.20 p.m. AARON ALEX. LEVI.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. WILLIAM MORTON FEAGEN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Henry W.; to move from his residence, 236, Clarence-street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mrs. MARGARET M'QUADE are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Waterview-street, Balmain, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, for the Catholic Cemetery, Balmain. SHYING and CO., 719, George-st.; 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS M'QUADE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased MOTHER, Margaret; to move from her late residence, Waterview-street, Balmain, on THURSDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock. SHYING and CO., 120, Oxford-street; and Abercrombie-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES MACLURE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, William; to move from his residence, 51, Liverpool-street West, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN BOYLE and JOHN IZAKER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late deceased MOTHER-IN-LAW, the late Mrs. Jane Gleeson; to move from her late residence, 382, Kent-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. SHYING and CO., 719, George-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ROBERT M'LAUGHLIN, Coach Painter, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved infant SON, Robert Stewart; to move from his residence, Palmer-lane (off Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo), THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, for Catholic Cemetery, Devonshire-st.

THE FRIENDS of Messrs. JOHN, HENRY, SIDNEY, and WILLIAM KEEFE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their dearly beloved SISTER, Mrs. C. C. Dibden; to move from her parents' residence, 104, Harrington-st, on Thursday at 2 p.m., to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. Shying and Co., Geo.-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS KEEFE, Tailor, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved DAUGHTER, Charlotte Catherine Dibden; to move from his residence, 104, Harrington-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. SHYING.

THE FRIENDS of JAMES PETERS, Printer, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his SISTER-IN-LAW, Charlotte Catharine Dibdin; to move from her father's residence, 104, Harrington-street, to Petersham Cemetery, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. SHYING and CO., Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. FREDERICK E. DIBDEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his dearly beloved WIFE, Charlotte Catherine; to move from her parents' residence, No. 104, Harrington-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. SHYING.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES TRAINER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Catherine; to move from his residence, 204, Cumberland-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES LOVELOCK, Grocer, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved infant DAUGHTER, Cecilia; to move from his residence, corner of Clarence and King streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. STEPHEN JARMAN, Mason, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Phoebe Annet; to move from his residence, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9, to Balmain Cemetery. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. ALEXANDER M'INTYRE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his beloved DAUGHTER, Margaret Jane; to move from his residence West End Hotel, Bathurst-street West, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of
HASELMAYER,
whose EXPLOITS are MARVELLOUS, BEWILDERING, and EXTRAORDINARY.
The programme for THIS EVENING embraces a host of Novelties of Music, Magic, &c.
The EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT will be diversified to please the old, the young, and the gay, who are led to exclaim, "Can such things be true, and overcome us like a summer cloud, without our special wonder and admiration."
The DRAWING for the PRIZES on
HASELMAYER'S CHRISTMAS TREE
HASELMAYER'S CHRISTMAS TREE
takes place THIS EVENING, at the conclusion of the Performance.
NOTE.—Every child attending THIS EVENING, and being the holder of a ticket, receives a prize.
Children are reminded that they can purchase tickets up to half-past 9 o'clock this evening.
Increasing Success of
VALENTINE A. JACOBS,
THE UNRIVALLED VENTRILOQUIST
and
DOUBLE-HEADED MAN,
whose abilities have preceded him.
Admission, 4s., 2s., and 1s.
Children half-price to front and second seats.
Reserved seats at Cole's.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8.
THURSDAY NIGHT,
Last Appearance but Two.
BIRD DISTRIBUTION NIGHT.
And the question of the winning horse of the Sydney Cup will be solved.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—The Club Room will be open EVERY EVENING previous to New Year's Day, for the purpose of transacting business for Race Meeting. Trainers or professional jockeys will receive tickets for admission to the saddling paddock, upon application to the undersigned, at Tattersall's, any evening between 8 and 10 o'clock.
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

ATHOL GARDENS. ATHOL GARDENS.
NEW YEAR'S DAY. NEW YEAR'S DAY.
THE SYDNEY MARINE BENEFIT SOCIETY
will celebrate their
Second Anniversary by an
EXCURSION
to the above pleasant Gardens.
The NAVAL BRIGADE BAND engaged.
DANCING
in the Large Pavilion.
AMUSEMENTS.
Cricket—a Match by Seamen.
Quoits, Football, and Skittles.
Swings for Young and Old.
Return Tickets, One Shilling and Sixpence.
Children, half-price.
The steamer PRINCE will leave the John-street Wharf, Pyrmont, at 9 a.m. sharp; also, the Lime-street Wharf, 9.15 a.m. Steamers will ply from Circular Quay, 9.15 a.m., and every half-hour throughout the day; also from Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay.
The public are invited to spend the day at Athol Gardens. Refreshments can be had upon the grounds at moderate cost.
G. H. GREEN, Secretary.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL,
BOTANY BAY.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
VARIETY OF SPORTS.
GUSTAV [illegible], Proprietor.

NEWTOWN TOWN HALL.—Mr. ALFRED READ'S Private QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, THURSDAY, 31st, 8.30 p.m. [illegible] party. Tickets to be had at 389, George-street.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR.
DOORS OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 O'CLOCK TILL 6 IN THE EVENING.
ADMISSION FREE.
O'NEIL'S PUNCH AND JUDY, EXHIBITION SHIPS, MERRY-GO-ROUNDS, &c., &c.
Fun for the Children.
EXHIBITION BUILDING.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL and FANCY FAIR.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS of MADAME ANNA BISHOP
CONTINUED SUCCESS of Signor MORLEY.
Continued Success of MR. CHARLES LASCELLES.
Continued Success of, and Unbounded Applause great
THE WONDERFUL GIRARDS!!! Nightly.
Grand Success of NATATOR, THE MAN-FISH, and astonishment at his most EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
Great Success of MISS CREED ROYAL.
Great Success of BARRY O'NEIL.
Great Success of HOLLY and BUCKLEY.
Great Success of Mr. N. LA FEUILLADE and ORCHESTRA.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, MADAME ANNA BISHOP will sing Cavatina—"Robert tu que j'aime," opera Robert le Diable. Old English Ballad, THE BEGGAR GIRL.
REMEMBER REMEMBER REMEMBER REMEMBER
this is the LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK of the GREATEST COMBINATION of TALENT ever seen in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.
MILLION PRICES. MILLION PRICES.
PROMENADE, 1s.
RESERVED SEATS, 2s 6d.
Tickets may be had and seats secured at ELVY and CO.'S, Music Warehouse, George-street.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Performance to commence at 8.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.
GRAND NEW YEAR'S FESTIVAL and FANCY FAIR.
NEW YEAR'S EVE, THURSDAY, December 31, 1874.
On conclusion of the Performances, THE SPLENDID PARRAMATTA VOLUNTEER BRASS BAND will be in attendance, to enable the visitors, on this occasion, TO DANCE THE OLD YEAR OUT, and NEW YEAR IN.
Dancing to commence at 10 o'clock p.m.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.
GRAND NEW YEAR FESTIVAL and FANCY FAIR.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Doors open at 10 a.m.
GRAND PROGRAMME in PREPARATION.
LOOK-OUT, LOOK-OUT, FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY. FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.
PERFORMANCE during the DAY and EVENING.
MILLION PRICES.
Admission during the DAY to ALL PARTS of the BUILDING ONE SHILLING. CHILDREN, SIXPENCE.
Doors open from 10 in the MORNING till 6 in the EVENING.

EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Steamers—ROYAL ALFRED, BREADALBANE, MYSTERY, PHANTOM,
from Circular Wharf, 9.30, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay, and every half-hour until 2.30; last trip from Circular Wharf 5 p.m., and Manly Beach 6 p.m.
PIG, POUND, and POLE CHASE.
Brass Band engaged. Dancing free of charge.
Fare: Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
THOMAS HESELTON.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS. — Temperance Hall.— SPECIAL NOTICE.—No Concert next SATURDAY EVENING—will be resumed again the following Saturday. Postponed on account of Grand New Year's Festival and Fancy Fair at Exhibition Building.
JOHN DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. NEW YEAR'S DAY.— HAMPTON COURT HOTEL, Cook's River, will be found a most cool and pleasant spot to spend the holiday. There will be various kinds of sports, Dancing included.
LUNCHEONS prepared. Drinks at the bar at Sydney prices.
Quoits, Bowls, Skittles, Billiards, &c.
A splendid Band engaged.
'Buses every 20 minutes, fare 6d.
N.B.—No hawkers allowed on or about the premises, the right of purchase being granted to Mr. J. PROWLES.

ROLL UP! ROLL UP! LOTS OF FUN. NEW YEAR'S DAY. CHOWDER BAY. PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.
The splendid Volunteer Artillery Band. Four large Steamers are engaged. First boat at 9 a.m.—every half-hour—last boat leaves Chowder at 6 p.m. Hot and cold water free. Lots of Sports on the Grounds.
G. E. LEES, President.
ROBERT BALLS, FRANK ARMSTRONG, Joint Hon. Secs.

EUPHONIC ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Rehearsal This Evening. Full attendance. 84, Stanley-street.

WINDSOR FIRE! WINDSOR FIRE!!
The public in general desirous of seeing the Destruction caused by the late Disastrous Fire at Windsor, also the Magnificent Bridge erected over the Hawkesbury, should avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them by the Monster Railway Excursion of No. 5 Lodge Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia, on NEW YEAR'S DAY, to Clarendon Park, near Windsor.
The train leaves Sydney station at 9.30 a.m. calling at Newtown, Petersham, Ashfield, Burwood, and Parramatta.
Tickets, 2s 6d; children half-price.
Splendid band engaged. Hot and cold water provided free.
A. ARNOLD and W. PIERCE, Joint Secretaries.

CLONTARF. CLONTARF.
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
GRAND NATIONAL GATHERING.
GREAT COMBINATION and STAR VARIETY TROUPE.
Mdlle. AZZELLA, Queen of Trapeze.
Mons. CHAS. VERLETTI.
Master FOLEY, the Infant Blondin.
The YOUNG AUSTRALIAN BAND of sixteen performers.
Also, Brass Band for the lawn. Large and powerful steamers.
Return fare [illegible]
E. W. and T. MOORE.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, York-street.
Lessee and Manager.... Mr. Edmund Holloway.
Acting-Manager .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
The most BRILLIANT PANTOMIME BRILLIANT PANTOMIME ever produced in Sydney.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
CROWDED HOUSES. CROWDED HOUSES.
PURCHASE YOUR TICKETS PURCHASE YOUR TICKETS DURING THE DAY, and COME EARLY COME EARLY to see the PANTOMIME of ROBINSON CRUSOE, with W. J. WILSON'S GRAND TRANSFORMATION, the most elaborate piece of scenic art ever witnessed on the stage.
EVERY EVENING, EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 8, AT HALF-PAST 8, THE BURLESQUE AND PANTOMIME
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
ROBINSON CRUSOE!
or HARLEQUIN FRIDAY and the KING OF SUGEE,
written expressly for this Theatre by E. Lewis Scott.
The whole of the new and magnificent picturesque scenery, including the GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE, painted by Mr. W. J. WILSON.
The novel mechanical effects by Messrs. HERBERT WINNING and assistants.
The music arranged by Mr. W. H. SPILLER.
The Ballet Dances, &c., arranged by J. H. Flexmore.
The new characteristic costumes by Miss STAPLETON.
The properties by Messrs. LYDDY and ARNOLD.
The gorgeous coloured fires by Mr. HAYGARTH.
Gas arrangements by HARRY EVANS.
The comic scenes arranged by Messrs. FLEXMORE and TOLANO.
The Pantomime produced under the stage direction of Mr. E. HOLLOWAY.
Reappearance on the stage of Miss JENNY SHARPE, Queen of Song.
Engagement and first appearance in Sydney of Mr. DAN BRIGGS, the great Buffo Artist.
Characters in the opening—
REAL.
Robinson Crusoe (the Roving Islander) .... Mrs. Lachlan M'Gowan
The Dog (a Raphaelistic portrait) .... Mr. Barker
The Cat (an a-mewsing animal) .... Miss Mouser
The Goat (useful and hornamental) .... Mr. Horns
The Parrot (a scratching animal) .... Mr. Scratchpole
Pretty Polly Shortcut .... Miss Julia Merton
(The Belle of the Ball and the Pride of Sugee.)
Captain Will Atkins .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan
Old Daddy Shortcut (author of Polly) .... Mr. H. Jerden
Sergeant Listem (a Reader of a red coat).... Mr. C. Brown
Darlinghurst and Cockatoo.. Messrs. Burglar and Garotter
Bobby Scupperhole / Harry Stunsail — Two who stick to hull on sea or land — Misses Blunick and Company.
DARK.
Thackem-whackem-boo (King of Sugee) .... Mr. Dan. Briggs
(Whose land was visited by Robinson and nailed, being at-tacked and amorously armed).
Ratty Tim / Lanky Joe — Both these are Sugeean Princes .... Messrs. Haskonial and Martini
Friday .... Mr. J. Tolano
IDEAL.
Liberty (the long looked for come at last) .... Miss Jenny Sharpe
The Tyrant (a new friend with an old face) .... Mr. J. Hasker
Oppression (his natural adjunct) ...... Mr. J. H. Martin.
In Scene 1.—THE OLD JETTY AT HULL.... Wilson
In Scene 2.—THE TYRANT'S HOME........ Wilson
GRAND PANORAMA.
In Scene 3.—BOWERS OF BRILLIANT BEAUTY.. Wilson
Grand Ballet.... Miss Amy Chambers and Corps de Ballet.
In Scene 4.—THE ISLAND .... Wilson
In Scene 5.—CRUSOE'S HUT .... Wilson
In Scene 6.—THE LEE SHORE—ATKINS' WRECK
GRAND COCOANUT BALLET!
In Scene 7.—THE ISLAND HOME.
HARLEQUINADE!
Columbine .... Miss Amy Chambers
Harlequin .... Mr. Burbank
Pantaloon .... Mr. J. Tolano
Clown .... Mr. J. H. Flexmore
Policeman .... Mr. C. Brown.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
1. Silver Grotto. 2. Bower of Roses. 3. Dews of delicious daybreak—joyous fret-work. 4. Pagoda of ferns—a fuchsia land. 5. Temple of the goddesses—pendant pillars in perpendicular ponderosity—Apollo strikes the lyre.
SLAP BANG HERE WE ARE AGAIN.
Scene 1.—WELL-KNOWN STREET IN THE CITY.
Trip—Hornpipe .... Harlequin and Columbine.
Scene 2.—THE SOUP KITCHEN.
Trip .... Columbine.
Scene 3.—SOMEWHERE IN GEORGE-STREET.
Trip .... Harlequin and Columbine.
THE GROTTO OF GLOOM! changing to the Stalactite Steps of Silvery Shells in the Dreamy Dwellings of Deep Delight.
The Pantomime will be preceded at 8 o'clock, by a COMIC DRAMA, in which Mrs. E. HOLLOWAY will appear.
Admission.—Dress circle, 3s; side boxes, 2s 6d; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.
Tickets and seats can be obtained at Kirby's, bookseller, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer and Co.'s.
Books of the words of the Pantomime to be had at the Theatre, 6d each.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1875.
RANDWICK COURSE.
Under the patronage and in the presence of his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., &c.
STEWARDS: The Committee of Tattersall's Club.
JUDGE: R. Driver, Esq.
HANDICAPPER: J. A. Scarr, Esq.
STARTER: G. Kiss, Esq.
First Race.—To start at 12 o'clock.—MAIDEN PLATE, 100 sovereigns added. Closed with 12 entries
Second Race.—To start at 1 o'clock.—TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES, 100 sovereigns added. Closed with 28 entries.
Third Race.—To start at 3 o'clock.—TATTERSALL'S CLUB CUP, 500 SOVEREIGNS, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 15 sovereigns each for starters. Non-starters must declare on or before 4 p.m. 30th December (enclosing balance of entrance fee, 5 sovereigns), after which date all horses will be considered as starters. Closed with 41 entries.
Fourth Race.—To start at 4 o'clock.—TATTERSALL'S STAKES, 50 sovereigns added. Closed with 5 entries.
Fifth Race.—To start at a quarter to 5 o'clock.—SELLING STAKES, 50 sovereigns added. Closed with 11 entries.
Sixth Race.—To start at half-past 5 o'clock.—FREE HANDICAP, 100 sovereigns added. Closed with 29 entries.
A. J. Club Rules.
Charges at the Gate for admission to the Course:—

	s.	d.
Each person on foot or in vehicle	1	0
Horseman	2	6
Horses drawing	0	6
Pair wheels	0	6
Admission to Saddling Paddock and Grand Stand:—		
By tickets, Gentlemen	10	0
Ladies	5	0
Children	2	6

JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

BAND OF MUSIC, for NEW YEAR'S DAY, required at Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
Apply at the office of Mr. Richard Peek, No. 1, Hunter-street, between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day, Wednesday.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1875.
BOTANY TEA GARDENS.
PICNIC and PLEASURE PARTIES are especially invited to spend their holidays at the above BEAUTIFUL and FAVOURITE Gardens, away from the noise and dust of the city.
LUNCHEONS supplied with TEA, COFFEE, FRESH-CUT SALADS at the shortest notice.
Lemonade, Soda water, Tonic water, and other effervescent drinks at Sydney prices.
Admission, 6d; children, half-price.
THOMAS CORBEY, Proprietor.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager ...... Mr. B. N. Jones.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
FUN. FUN. FUN.
Production of the GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
Immense Success of THE WHITE CAT. REPLETE WITH OPERATIC GEMS.
Brilliant Reception of Miss LYDIA HOWARDE, Mdlle. ANDREE NAVARO, and Mdlle. SOLANGE NAVARO.
Thunders of Applause for the New and Magnificent Scenery.
THE DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE, the most successful ever presented.
THIS EVENING, December 30, 1874, and every evening till further notice, the grand fancy Operatic Burlesque, THE WHITE CAT, or PRINCE LARDI DARDI; or THE RADIANT ROSETTA, or HARLEQUINA, QUEEN OF THE DRAGON FLIES.
The new and elaborate Scenery from the prolific pencils of .... Messrs. J. Setright and W. Burbury
Machinery and Mechanical Effects by .... Mr. John Benno and Sons
Magnificent Jewels by .... Mr. Wheeler
Properties by .... Mr. Vinson and Assistants
Dresses, all new and beautiful, by .... Mrs. Stapleton
Splendid Lime Light Effects by .... Messrs. T. J. Bown and Co.
The Music arranged by .... Mr. W. Rice
And the whole produced under the direction of .... Mr. B. N. Jones.
FAIRY PEOPLE.
THE FAIRY DRAGONETTA .... MDLLE. ANDREE NAVARO
Grumpi .... Master Watson
Humpi Dumpi .... Mr. E. Ryan
The Queen of Dreamy Dell .... Miss Jessie Dixon
ORDINARY MORTALS.
King Dawdle the Doddler .... Mr. J. J. Welsh
Queen Severa .... Miss Melville
PRINCE LARDI DARDI .... MISS LYDIA HOWARDE
Prince Dapper .... Miss Lizzie Dixon
PRINCE SPRIGHTLY .... MDLLE. SOLANGE NAVARO
Lord Chamberlain .... Mr. Florence
Bobbini .... Mr. Harry Simmons
EXTRA-ORDINARY MORTALS.
Princess Rosetta .... Miss Tilly Andrews
Princess Papillonetta .... Miss Murray
Prince Pirouetta .... Miss J. Rayner
Six other Princes, names not mentioned here, for family reasons.
Miss Tabby .... Mr. J. A. South
Eight Princes, friends of Prince Lardi Dardi.
Polly .... Master Tommy Perman
Noodle .... Master Tommy Milner
Five Dwarfs, in attendance on Humpi Dumpi.
Miss McTabby .... Mr. J. A. South
Grooms, Dogs, Cats, Fairies, &c., &c.
Programme of Scenery and Incidents.
PROLOGUE.
DRAGON FLY GARDENS.
The Princesses—The Princes—An Escapade—Return of the BAA FAIRY—Arrival of the DWARF—Rescue by Lardi Dardi.
TREMENDOUS COMBAT — VIRTUE UNREWARDED!—VICE TRIUMPHANT
First appearance of the GOOD FAIRY—The Sentence Mitigated—PRINCE LARDI DARDI sent to sleep for 100 years
VIDE RIP VAN WINKLE.
Princesses changed into CATS, not to resume their forms until the WHITE CAT (Rosetta's) HEAD and TAIL have been cut off by PRINCE LARDI DARDI.
*** TEMPUS FUGIT to the extent of 100 years between the Prologue and
Scene—THE PALACE OF KING DAWDLE.
Despondency—His two Sons claim the Crown—Centenary of Prince Lardi-Dardi—Re-appearance of that young Gentleman—Enthusiasm of populace—The King consents to give up his Crown on one condition—"A Little Wee Dog small enough to go inside a nut"—Departure of Princes.
Scene—THE FOREST OF KATZ KRADLE KASTLE.
The Cats out Hunting—A Man—The White Cat receives Prince Lardi-Dardi—Miss McTabby welcomes him—Cat Quartette—Invoking the Mews—Bobbini descends—Proposal for Dances and Songs to enliven the Visit—Suggestion carried nem. con.—Joviality and Sociability—Cat and the Fiddle.
GRAND BALLET OF CATS.
Scene—KING DAWDLE'S PALACE AGAIN.
Return of Princes with Little Wee Dog—Failure—Success of Prince Lardi-Dardi—New conditions made—Sudden Appearance of the Black Dwarf as a friend—Departure of Princes in search of the loveliest Princess ever seen.
ACT 2.
Scene—BALL ROOM IN KATZ KRADLE KASTLE.
Festivities in honour of Princes.
Masquerade of Cats.
Miss McTabby attaches herself to Bobbini—the White Cat suggests cutting herself short, which brings us to the conclusion and to the arrival of the Good Fairy, who, on the restoration of the Princes and Princesses, joins all their hands in her own domain of
THE HAPPY LAND OF WAKING DREAMS
and
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
consisting of 8 magnificent changes, commencing with the
GLOOMY CAVE,
THE HOME OF THE DRAGON FLY,
THE DRAGON FLY'S RETREAT,
THE BIVALVIAN HOME OF FAIRIES,
THE SILVER CONSERVATORY,
FAIRY DELIGHTS,
THE DREAMY DELL,
TEMPLE OF VENUS,
and
REVOLVING COLUMNS.
GRAND DOUBLE HARLEQUINADE
By the following Artistes:—
JUVENILE HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequin .... Le Petite Lizzie Arnold
Columbine .... Le Petite Lucy Osborne
Pantaloon .... Le Petite T. Perman
Clown .... Le Petite R. Watson
ADULT HARLEQUINADE.
Harlequins .... Mr. E. Alexander, Mr. Hourigan
Columbine .... Miss Lizzie Dixon
Pantaloon .... Mr. H. Simmons
Clown .... Mr. J. A. South
To conclude with a
A MAGNIFICENT LAST SCENE.
N.B.—Free list suspended, Press alone excepted. No orders given.
Doors open at 7.30. Carriages ordered for 10.45.
Dress Circle Seats may be secured at Elvy's, George-street.
JOHN BENNETT.

HIGHLAND GATHERING, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
Names of Competitors for the NEW YEAR'S GIFT HANDICAP.

	150 yds.	440 yds.	880 yds.
J. M. Watson	Scratch	Scratch.	Scratch.
L. Pyke	8	14	
A. Pyke	4	8	20
E. Ettie	5	14	10
H. Thomson	5	24	55
C. Rogers	6	17	30
W. Willis	6	17	30
E. Hill	8	26	30
W. H. Morgan	9	17	30
W. Horder	9	[illegible]	38
J. Vaughan	9	21	30
G. O. Webb	12	28	36
J. D. Forbes	12	36	63
T. O'Connor	15	38	50

Division for 150 yards only.
Handicaps for Walking Match, see to-morrow's paper.

UNDER the distinguished patronage and in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.
The SEVENTH ANNUAL HIGHLAND GATHERING will be held on NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1875 when the Committee promise patrons and friends one of the best day's sport ever seen in the colony.

NEW YEAR'S DAY. NEW YEAR'S DAY. SEVENTH ANNUAL HIGHLAND GATHERING, 1875, at the ALBERT GROUND.

The NEW YEAR'S GIFT FLAT RACE HANDICAP, £22, in prizes, for which athletes from various parts of the colony and from our other sister colonies will compete, at the Albert Ground, on New Year's Day, at the Highland Gathering.

THE GRAND WALKING MATCH. One Mile and a half. Some of the best pedestrians in the colony will contest this. Other Flat Races, Sack, Hurdle Races, &c., &c.

THROWING the LIGHT HAMMER always brings out the strength of the competitors, and is also keenly contested.

THE SACK HURDLE RACE, PUTTING THE SHOT, and RUNNING HIGH LEAP, are also events that are worth seeing. For the first a special prize has been presented by Mr. W. L. Henderson, of Woolloomooloo.

HIGHLAND PIPING AND HIGHLAND DANCING.—No gathering of a NATIONAL CHARACTER could be held without them. For the latter event, the Committee of the Highland Gathering, 1875, can safely state the DANCING this year will be far superior to anything that has ever yet taken place in any of the Australian colonies.

FOR THE HIGHLAND PIPING keen competition will be the order of the day. A Special Prize of £2 2s has been presented by W. NEILL, Esq., of the City Bank, to the WINNER of two out of the three events.

POLE VAULTING.—One of the most exciting events of the day, and always most keenly contested at the HIGHLAND GATHERINGS.

BEST DRESSED HIGHLANDER.—A special prize of £5 5s, presented by the Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, will, it is presumed, be the means of inducing those gentlemen who have the "KILTS," in competing for this event.

HIGHLAND GATHERING, 1875.—The VOLUNTEER BRIGADE BAND have been engaged for NEW YEAR'S DAY, and will play as usual during the day.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE BROTHERS WEST, at the HIGHLAND GATHERING 1875, at the ALBERT GROUND, on NEW YEAR'S DAY 1875, when they will have the honour to go through their great performance on the FLYING TRAPEZE and HORIZONTAL BAR and ROMAN RINGS, and will also exhibit their EXTRAORDINARY FEATS with the SWORD, comprising the Cutting of the Sheep, Bars of Lead, The Apple on the Neck, &c., &c. The NEW GREAT RAZOR FEAT, "the Wonder of the World."

A GRAND COMBAT, BROADSWORD v. BROADSWORD, will take place between JOHN WEST and ADAM WEST, at the HIGHLAND GATHERING.

SCOTCHMEN are invited to attend the above, which is a treat that cannot be seen every day, and was last seen at the last Highland Gathering at Bridge of Allan.

IF time will admit a Fencing Bout will take place at the HIGHLAND GATHERING between the Brothers WEST Champion Swordsmen, and WINNERS of 1st and 2nd Prizes at the BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

VOLUNTEERS. VOLUNTEERS. To be seen a well contested event BROADSWORD v. BAYONET, representing the struggle for change of arms between the Brothers J[illegible] WEST, which will take place at the HIGHLAND GATHERING. Volunteers of all arms, see for yourselves the grand contest in bayonet exercise, for the honour of your corps on NEW YEAR'S DAY, at the ALBERT GROUND.

BAZAAR and CHRISTMAS TREE, in the School-room under the Wesleyan Church, William-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS DAY (Wednesday) 30th December. To commence at 6 o'clock. Proceeds to the Trust Fund. Admission free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TINSMITHS.—Best Charcoal TIN PLATES, ic 43s; ix, 48s; ixx, 60s. TINSMITHS' WIRE, all sizes. INGOT TIN.
THOS. NOSSITER and CO.

FANCY RABBITS (lop-ears and Angoras), for SALE at Perambulator Factory, Glebe Road.

TREENAILS.—Wanted 5000, at once. Ship Damascus, Circular Quay.

THE highest price given for Gentlemen's left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

WATERPROOF Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet and Leather Bags, at wholesale prices. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st.

WANTED, ENGINE, 12 to 14-h.p. Apply 362 George-street.

WANTED, a double-purchase iron WINCH. Address E. Turner, 294, Castlereagh-street.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

WANTED to rent large RESIDENCE, near town. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

WANTED, a second-hand CRAB-WINCH. Wood, Younger, and Co., 154, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an area of LAND, at least 2 acres, near the city. Parnell and Co., 18, Bridge-street.

WANTED, Fruit, Sauce, and Pickle BOTTLES. J. M. Basmot, 16, Bridge-street.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICES wanted to the millinery, dress, and mantle making. Mrs. F. Hinds, Pitt-st., Redfern.

AN ARTIST, capable of DRAWING on WOOD, required. Address Flamma, HERALD Office.

A LADY, with great experience in business, both English and colonial, is desirous of taking the management of an hotel or boarding establishment. M., care of Messrs. Cooper, Nathan, and Co., Haymarket.

CABINET-MAKER, constant work for a good steady hand. C. Artlett, Rushcutter Bay.

CARPENTERS and JOINERS wanted on and after 2nd January, to go to Morpeth. Apply J. Horbury Hunt, 91, New Pitt-street.

COMPETENT MINERS, accustomed to hard ground, can find employment at the Cow Flat Copper Company's Mines, Cow Flat, by applying to Captain Matthew Bryant, at the Mines.

COURT FORTITUDE, No. 433, R.F.—Required, a Medical OFFICER, to attend the members and families of the above Court. Address W. HAMILTON, 6[illegible], Pitt-street.

DRAPERY.—Vacancy for two respectable YOUTHS, to learn the business: open for a week. Riley, Brothers, 608, George-street, and 167 and 169, Oxford-street.

FIDDLER wanted for New Year's Day. Apply 121 Pitt-street North.

GROCER'S ASSISTANT.—Wanted, a smart active young MAN. NEWELL, 212, Lower George-street.

JOINERS wanted. Apply early. J. Graham, builder, Derwent-street, Glebe.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Wanted, by an educated Youth, a Situation in a mercantile house. L., HERALD.

MILLINERY.—Good SALESWOMAN wanted. Mrs. Hopson's, 598, George-street.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A duly qualified Medical GENTLEMAN is required to attend the [illegible] of the Loyal Ryde United Friends' Lodge of Oddfellows, at Ryde. [illegible] particulars apply to the Secretary, Oddfellows' Hall, Ryde.
ROBERT YOUNG, Secretary.

PAINTER and Paperhanger wanted. Apply J. M'Nally, 198, Castlereagh-street.

TO SOLICITORS and others.—Wanted, COPYING. Address 66, Hunter-street, F. C.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, immediately, good Trouser and Vest HANDS. J. Bullard, 360, Geo.-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Trousers and Waistcoat makers; constant employment. 32, York-st.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, good Paget Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS; also first-class PRESSERS (must be tailors by trade). Highest wages given. Apply at once S. Friedman, 32, O'Connell-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—Wanted, a first-class Watchmaker, for the country; also a Jeweller. Good wages, and constant employment. Apply E. Jones, jeweller, &c. (late C. L. Qwist), 11, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, to put on an Iron Roof on a large shed. Apply Tancred, Bullock Rd.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, for leather work. Apply Jackson's, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, good SOAPMAKER. Apply Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

WANTED, CIRCULAR-SAWYERS, Farm Servants, Surveyor's Cook, &c. Haigh, 231, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Junior Invoice CLERK; good writer; [illegible], 806, George-st.

WANTED, CARPENTER, make and fix two flights of Stairs. Apply [illegible], Woollahra.

WANTED, an IMPROVER to Coachsmithing, and a BOY. Partitt, coachbuilder, Crown-street.

WANTED, a BUGGY BUILDER, for the country. P. A. Hart Australian Inn Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST, one who understands W. and W.'s machine. Apply 326, Bourke-st.

WANTED, respectable MACHINIST. B. Cock's, boot factory, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Boy, as Apprentice to the Bootmaking; one at trade before preferred. Murray, 297, Pitt-st.

WANTED, for a country sawmill, a thoroughly competent MAN, to take charge. S. Pile, Palmer Slip Wharf, 10 a.m.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for the country, after vacation. Must be a good pianist. Apply, first by letter, to T. B., Post-office, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, for the new year, 2 respectable Boys, as APPRENTICES; also, a YOUTH accustomed to feed a machine. Geo. Loxton and Co., 42, New Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good WHEELWRIGHT, good wages given to a first-class tradesman. Apply to G. Izzard, blacksmith, Nattai.

WANTED, a respectable person as Nursery GOVERNESS, and to take charge of young children. Address B. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN with small capital, to join another in a new, though established business, highly remunerative. Apply G. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, Morning GOVERNESS, for two little girls; English, French, music and drawing; Public school system preferred; state terms. K. H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, after the holidays, a Gentleman, as Resident TUTOR, whose services will be required in the evening only. Address Veritas, care Mr. J. J. Moore, 560, George-street.

WANTED, two MASONS, to put in foundations for four houses; labour only. Apply to Michael Flemming, three doors from Captain Cook Hotel, Park Road.

TO LET.

ALBERTO-TERRACE.—A very superior Family RESIDENCE to be sub-LET, now vacant, situated in one of the healthiest spots of Darlinghurst; splendid view of domain. E. Ramsay, agent, 410, George-street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Burrowa, to LET, now in full trade. Apply to Tucker and Co., 379, George-street; or to the proprietor, Mr. D. J. O'Neill, Burrowa.

CHANGE OF AIR.—A Gentleman, resident at Newcastle, would exchange with another; or Let his Furnished HOUSE for two or three months. Apply X. Y., Box No. 11, Post-office, Newcastle.

FURNISHED small, neat COTTAGES; low rent. Mrs. M'Cluer, Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern.

GENTEEL VILLA RESIDENCE, 5 rooms, kitchen, store-room, coach-house, stables, garden, paddock; easy distance, harbour view; in first-rate order; 'bus every ten minutes, 4d only. Apply E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, good HOUSE; large rooms, garden ground, good water. John Carr.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, 6 rooms, kitchen. Suitable for shop or private dwelling. Smyth and Wells, Hunter-street.

NEWTOWN ROAD.—To LET, with right of purchase, SHOP, Dwelling-house; 30 feet frontage, 120 feet deep; large manufactory, with stabling, 5 rooms. Mr. Gray, next to Kidd and Kelly's bakery.

STABLING to LET, room for 8 horses, hayloft, large yard. Steam-engine, George-street.

SHOP and Dwelling to LET, corner of Pitt and Buckland streets, Waterloo. 585, Brickfield-hill.

SUTTON FOREST.—To LET or for SALE, that commodious RESIDENCE, Oak Villa, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, stabling, coach-house, and 50 acres of land, delightfully situated about three miles from the Railway Station, suitable for a gentleman's Country Residence, or a Family Boarding House. The house is partially furnished; and the furniture, if desired, can be taken at a valuation. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply 98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

TO LET, the UNITED SERVICE HOTEL, Paddington; rent low. Wangenheim, Hotel de Paris, King-st.

TO LET, 2-roomed COTTAGE, with balcony, off Hunter-street, 6s rent. Mr. Haigh, agent, 231, Pitt-st.

TWO Labourers' COTTAGES to LET, Grantham-st., Potts Point; rent, 7s. J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street.

TO LET, furnished, 150, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road; water and gas laid on. Apply on premises.

TO LET, the most central and roomy Photographic GALLERY in town. 348, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, in Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street, 8 apartments, gas, &c. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-st.

TO LET, ADA HOUSE, Petersham, containing 8 rooms. Apply W. L. Davis, 86, King-street.

TO LET, small SHOP and Parlour; good stand, rent low. M'Cluer, Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern.

TO LET, a YARD, in Sussex-street, 60 feet by 130 feet. Fagan, Brothers, 178, Sussex-street.

TO LET, corner Gipps and Macquarie sts. S., SHOP and HOUSE, 8 rooms, good cellar. 54, Mary-street.

TO LET, new HOUSES; baths; rent, 11s, 14s, and 20s per week. Eyles, 638, Bourke-street.

TO LET, SHOP and BAKEHOUSE; good position. Apply Shannon Hotel, Stanley-street.

TO LET, SHOP, stable, &c., South Head Road, next Rosebud-terrace, Paddington. Rent, 15s.

TO LET, 394, Macquarie-st. South—4 rooms and kitchen. Rent, 15s. T. Miller, 284, Pitt-street.

TO LET, SHOP and PREMISES, in Park-street; taxes paid. Apply D. Cooper and Co., 464, George-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, SUNBURY HOUSE, Cleveland-street, Redfern, 8 rooms, servant's room, bathroom, kitchen with stove, laundry with boiler; coach-house, stable, every convenience. Inquire on premises.

TO LET, 10-roomed comfortable Family DWELLING, kitchen, &c., large three-storied stone store at rear, thorough repair; rent moderate. Opposite Sailors' Home, Lower George-street. W. B. Lee, 162, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, ESSENDON VILLA, Ocean-street, Woollahra, corner of John-street, 6 rooms, kitchen; small garden and paddock; rent, £80 a year. Apply at the house.

TO LET, GLENVIEW, detached, in Roslyn-street, Darlinghurst, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, stabling, &c., large garden. Occupied by H. Driver, Esq. Possession on January 1. B. Palmer, Upper William-st.

TO BE LET, at South Kingston, a well-finished Family RESIDENCE, containing 8 rooms, bath-room, kitchen, laundry, and every convenience. Apply Mrs. Ross, 6, Union-street, Surry Hills, off Devonshire-street.

TO LET, 233, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, a HOUSE pleasantly situated in one of the healthiest parts of the city. 7 rooms, bathroom, every convenience for a family. Apply St. Michael's Parsonage, Albion-street.

TO LET, for a term of two or more years, KELLY'S POST OFFICE HOTEL. This is unquestionably the best hotel in the thriving town of Parkes; stock and furniture to be taken at valuation. The above offers a sure and speedy fortune to a steady business man. Apply to J. C. Hume, agent, Parkes; or to Moss and Co., 161, King-street, Sydney.

TO LET, for a term, ELIZABETH FARM, PARRAMATTA, recently in the occupation of the late Hon. THOMAS ICELY; 900 acres of land, about half is cleared, and well watered, the rest is bush grazing land, with A LARGE FRONTAGE to the PARRAMATTA RIVER on the N., and the Sydney Road on the S., close to "the Junction." There is A COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE with extensive outhouse accommodation.
The Steamer's Wharf is on the property, and a small portion of the land is inside the town boundary. To persons requiring a dairy, grazing, or stud farm, this is a fine chance, being so close to Sydney.
RENT, £200 per annum, a large portion of which could be recouped by subletting the paddocks.
Apply J. Y. MILLS, Parramatta.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, or for Sale, LAMBETH COTTAGE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen; verandah back and front, large yard, flower and vegetable garden, plenty of water. Entrance, Gale's-buildings, Ocean-street.

TO LET, those first-class extensive STORES, Wynyard-lane, now occupied by Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co. Early possession can be given. J. G. Raphael.

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SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the office of the Sydney Morning Herald, Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, December 30, 1874.